

EIGHTEENTH
BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Superintendent of
Public Instruction

OF

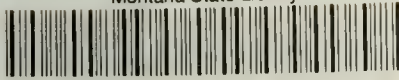
MONTANA

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IF WE had paid no more attention to our plants than we have to our children, we would now be living in a jungle of weeds.—
Luther Burbank.

**A Quotation from an Address by Abraham Lincoln, Delivered in
Milwaukee in 1859.**

“By the ‘mudsill’ theory it is assumed that labor and education are incompatible, and any practical combination of them impossible. According to that theory a blind horse upon a treadmill is a perfect illustration of what a laborer should be—all the better for being blind, that he could not kick understandingly. According to that theory, the education of laborers is not only useless but pernicious and dangerous. In fact, it is, in some sort, deemed a misfortune that laborers should have heads at all. Those same heads are regarded as explosive materials, only to be safely kept in damp places, as far as possible from that peculiar sort of fire which ignites them. A Yankee who could invent a strong-handed man without a head would receive the everlasting gratitude of the ‘mudsill’ advocates.

“But labor says, ‘No’. Labor argues that as the Author of Man makes every individual with one head and one pair of hands, it was probably intended that heads and hands should cooperate as friends and that that particular head should direct and control that pair of hands. As each man has one mouth to be fed, and one pair of hands to furnish food, it was probably intended that that particular pair of hands should feed that particular mouth—that each head is the natural guardian, director, and protector of the hands and mouth inseparably connected with it and that being so, every head should be cultivated and improved by whatever will add to its capacity for performing its charge. In one word, labor insists on universal education.”

State of Montana

Department of Public Instruction

Helena, Montana, Dec. 1, 1924.

To His Excellency, Joseph M. Dixon, Governor of Montana.

I have the honor to submit to you the report of this department for the biennium ending June 30, 1924.

MAY TRUMPER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE CONSTITUTION of the state of Montana provides in Article XI, Section 1 as follows: "It shall be the duty of the legislative assembly of Montana to establish and maintain a general uniform and thorough system of public, free, common schools." Section 6: "It shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to provide by taxation, or otherwise, sufficient means, in connection with the amount received from the general school fund, to maintain a public, free common school in each organized district in the state, for at least three months in each year."

How perfectly or imperfectly Montana has carried out the mandates of the constitution can be fairly appreciated from a study of the following report. This report aims to show facts relative to educational progress in Montana during the biennium 1922-24 and also to present certain figures from earlier reports as bases for comparison of the efforts of previous years and present efforts.

To the person interested in educational problems the large percentage of Montana's children who live in rural territory is significant. Basing estimates upon the enrollment in third class districts of the state (districts with a population of less than 1000) it is found that 54,586 children were enrolled in school in 1923-24 in those districts while 63,207 attended in first and second class districts and county high schools. There were 46% in third class districts and 54% in first and second class districts and county high schools. Of the 2591 one and two-room schools in the state, 124 schools were maintained for 4 children or fewer (where more often than otherwise there were abundant funds for a full term of school), while 283 schools were unopened, and 154 were in session four months or less. 1410 children were enrolled in schools in session 80 days or less, 655 in schools in session 4 to 5 months and 1954 in schools in session 5 to 6 months. 36 county superintendents report 359 children unable to reach any school at all in 1923-24. No reports are available from the remaining 19 counties. 25,805 children were enrolled in schools in session more than nine months. Reports from 53 county superintendents show that during the same year 74 schools were unopened because of lack of funds and 296 terms were cut short for the same reason.

316 teachers in rural schools had an annual salary of less than \$600 last year, 302 more had salaries ranging from \$700 to \$800. Only 25 full time teachers in first and second class districts in the state had salaries as low as \$800 to \$900 and 467 teachers in first and second class districts had salaries of \$1700 or more.

Montana furnishes only about 7% of the revenues required for the support of the schools, the counties about 35% and the school districts most of the remaining 58%, thus requiring levies in some districts as high as 40, 50 and 60 mills. 234 districts in the state had levies in 1923-24 in excess of 20 mills, 1379 had levies in excess of 10 mills while 99 districts needed no special levy at all.

Succeeding chapters will give tables showing somewhat in detail the facts relating to Montana's work and progress in education. They will cover the subjects of revenues and expenditures, enrollment, attendance, teachers' salaries, teachers' training and school administration. The reader should be able to determine fairly accurately how effective has been the effort of the state to carry out the provisions of the constitution.

SCHOOL FINANCES

The State's Responsibility.

There has been a general public awakening since the World War to the fact that the state should have a larger responsibility in the provision of educational opportunity than most states have assumed. The alarming extent of illiteracy, the lack of opportunity to attend school as well as the meagerness of opportunity offered by many districts have impressed themselves upon the minds of those persons who see only disaster awaiting our democracy if such conditions continue indefinitely.

Certain persons in practically every state in the union who have large influence in controlling tax levies and expenditures have ignored the meager educational opportunities of tens of thousands of children and have seen fit only to point to new school buildings or the salaries of superintendents when protesting against school levies, without giving any attention to building needs or services rendered by those whose salaries are being questioned. But an awakening of the general public has occurred and in every section of the country there is a demand that the inequalities be removed both in taxable wealth and in educational opportunities.

The World War and Dr. Ayres's report issued by the Russell Sage Foundation in 1918 are two very important factors in this national awakening. The influence of the latter was most effective in the states with low rank. Public leaders have insisted upon more adequate provisions in a large number of states and legislation has been secured guaranteeing longer terms and better salaries for teachers where salaries were entirely inadequate for securing the services of competent persons.



Roundup High School

Dr. Ayres's Report.

Montana's high rank upon six points covered by the Ayres report notwithstanding its low rank on four other points, has probably served to delay general recognition of the deplorable needs in many sections of the state and to create an atmosphere of satisfaction among persons who, without considering the points covered by the report, take a certain pride in the fact that Montana ranked first. When more careful analysis of the findings on the ten points covered by the Ayres report is made the following is found to be true:

Montana's Rank.

POINT.	Rank	
1. Per cent of school population attending school daily.	1	Survey taken during period when state's population was rapidly increasing. Figures on this point misleading. Often more children enrolled at end of year than census showed in September.
2. Average days attended by each child.	1	Average daily attendance also a distorted figure for above reason.
3. Average number of days schools were kept open.	33	This is deplorably low and as yet no effective effort has been made to correct it.
4. Per cent that high school attendance was of total attendance	23	Great improvement on this point has been made possible thru county tax for high schools and remarkable increase in interest in high school education.
5. Per cent that boys were of girls in high schools.	40	There has been good improvement on this point.
6. Average annual expenditure per child attending.	1	Due to the enormous number of small schools in the state enrolling 1, 2, 3, 4 or a few more children. Montana's rank is again greatly distorted on this point.
7. Average annual expenditure per child of school age.	1	Average annual expenditure per child of school age is distorted for reason mentioned under 6.
8. Average annual expenditure per teacher employed.	6	Montana's rank on this point has been lowered since 1918 as most states have taken definite steps to pay salaries in keeping with increased cost of living.
9. Expenditure per pupil for purposes other than teachers' salaries.	1	High rank for same reason as given under 6 and 7 above.
10. Expenditure per teacher for salaries.	15	Montana's rank on this point as on 8 has been lowered.

State Support in Other States.

While the Ayres report has had the effect of producing satisfaction and delaying progress in correcting the weak points in Montana's school system, it together with the revelations of the World war has moved state after state to assume greater responsibility.

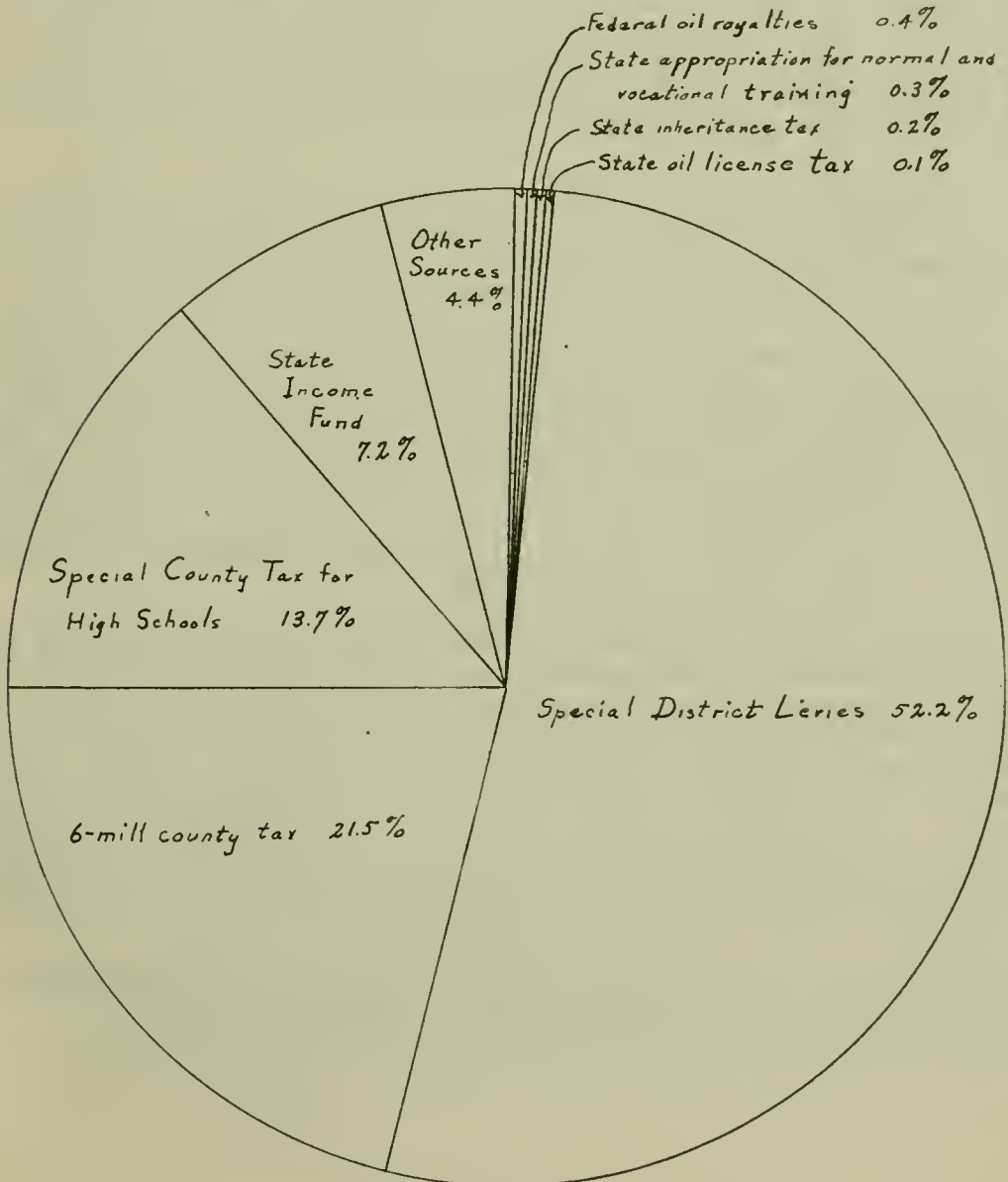
Among the western states which have taken definite steps to provide increased state revenue for schools are Utah, Washington, Arizona, and California. Utah by a state school tax has added to its state school fund an amount which insures a sum equal to \$25 per school child. Washington increased its state apportionment to \$20 per child of school age, thus providing 25% of the total school costs. Arizona's levy is sufficient to provide not less than \$25 per pupil in average daily attendance in elementary and high schools. California has amended its constitution so as to provide a sum equivalent to \$30 per pupil. The counties of California must raise an equal amount for the children attending the elementary schools and \$60 per pupil in high school. The state funds in California may not be used for any other purpose than for teachers' salaries.

Aid for rural districts was provided by Texas in 1919 by a \$2,000,000 annual appropriation. In 1923 the legislature appropriated \$3,000,000 for the general school funds of the state, thus increasing the state apportionment to \$13 per child. Other states increasing their state support within recent years are Georgia, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Massachusetts.

Massachusetts had long practiced the policy of placing the largest share of school support upon the school district, just as is done in Montana. Since the war recognition that the state should assume a larger responsibility in the education of its citizens induced legislation providing that part of the state income tax shall be set aside as a general school fund. Massachusetts does not provide a fixed amount, but instead subsidizes certain projects, so as to equalize the local burdens of taxation as well as the educational opportunities of children. The fund created is to be used exclusively for the payment of salaries of superintendents, assistant superintendents, principals, supervisors and teachers. The reimbursement from this fund ranges from \$350 to \$150 for each school officer for whom the district may claim reimbursement.

Montana's School Revenues.

Montana stands among the few states providing less than 10% of the school revenue.



Special district levies	\$6,457,386
Six mill county tax	2,660,807
Special county tax for high schools	1,696,090
Income from state school lands and from permanent school funds derived from the sale of state lands	892,363
Other sources, such as fines, forest reserves, sale of school property, etc.	548,037
One-half of the oil royalties paid by the federal government....	45,438
Special state appropriations for high schools offering normal training courses (\$16,200) and vocational courses under the Smith-Hughes act (\$17,000)	33,200
One-half of the state inheritance tax	23,292
One-half of the state oil license tax	16,203

In reality the effort of the state of Montana is not represented in the income from state lands. That represents the foresight of the federal government exercised in behalf of Montana's children when Montana became a state. The federal oil royalties also do not represent any effort of the state. The oil license tax, the inheritance tax, the two amounting last year to \$39,496 and the newly enacted metal mines tax are the only measures provided by Montana as direct support for the public schools. It is estimated that the share of the schools in these latter revenues will not amount to more than \$250,000 next year, an amount probably equivalent to about \$1.50 per child on the census list.

The states which have made their larger units for taxation chiefly responsible for school support do not have the exorbitant special district levies which Montana has, nor are there to be found in them so many weak districts unable to finance an educational program for even a few months. Montana's chief blunder in her financial program for the schools has been her oversight of the importance of the state and county as taxation units for the schools. For the care of the poor, the building of roads and bridges and for every other public enterprise of such nature the county is the smallest taxation unit. Yet Montana last year permitted her school districts to levy and collect from themselves \$6,642,070, more than half the required revenues, while the counties contributed to the 6 mill levy \$2,660,807, and to the high school levy \$1,696,089 and the state contributed \$892,363 from state lands and \$84,934 from special revenues.

Many students of economic problems contend that the share of the state's contribution to its schools should be from 33 1-3% to 50% of the total revenues. One-third each from the state, county and school district has its advocates. Few persons would contend that the school district should not bear any share whatever in school support. But without question the district's share should be light and only sufficient to stimulate local interest and pride. Until Montana revises her laws to recognize this important principle that larger units of taxation serve to eliminate inequalities even when the total revenues are not increased, there will continue to be large numbers of under-privileged children as well as over-burdened taxpayers in the state.

Table No. I shows the percentage of revenues received from the state, county and school district over a period of years.

TABLE 1—Sources of Income and Percentages Over Period of Years from 1902 to 1924.

	1902	1908	1910	1912	1914	1916	1918	1920	1922	1923	1924
State—Income from school lands	.07	.055	.06	.064	.10	.11	.09	.08	.06	.08	.07
Special revenues—										.01	.007
Gasoline											
Inheritance											
Oil license											
Oil royalties											
County—6 mill levy	.32	.54	.50	.39	.29	.27	.27	.24	.19	.22	.213
Levy for High Schools								.08	.115	.14	.14
District	.58	.38	.39	.49	.58	.58	.58	.54	.60	.52	.54
Other Sources—											
Fines, etc	.03	.022	.05	.503	.03	.04	.06	.06	.035	.03	.03
Total	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Distribution of Revenues.

1. **Income from state lands** distributed to school districts on census basis. No distribution to county high schools.
2. **Inheritance tax** to school districts and county high schools. Apportioned to counties in proportion to number of teaching positions in which teachers were employed at least four months preceding year. Distributed within counties, 60% on basis of number of teaching positions in which teachers were employed for at least four months, 35% in proportion to aggregate days of attendance of pupils who attended at least six weeks previous year, 5% to district high schools and county high schools in proportion to number of years of accrediting.
3. **Oil license tax**—25% transferred to school income fund derived from school lands and distributed on census basis and 25% to county and district high schools on basis of aggregate days of attendance.
4. **Oil royalties** from federal government on same basis and in same manner as inheritance tax.
5. **Six mill county tax** distributed to school districts on census basis. No distribution to county high schools.
6. **High school tax.** In county high school counties tax may be as high as six mills for maintenance, five mills of which are shared with other accredited high schools of the county on basis of average daily attendance. In counties not having county high schools levy is limited to three mills, shared by all accredited high schools in proportion to number of teachers and attendance. Number of teachers a school is allowed is controlled by regulations of State Board of Education.
7. **Special district levies**, if in excess of 10 mills must be voted by taxpaying freeholders. Funds so derived are placed to credit of district in which the property taxed lies.
8. **Appropriation for high school normal training**—One-half the salary of special normal training teacher. Distribution of **appropriation for vocational education** in high schools depends upon number of schools doing approved work. Seldom amounts to half the salary of special teacher of agriculture, home economics or trade and industrial education.

TABLE NO. 11.—Distribution of School Revenue.

STATE FUNDS	COUNTY LEVIES			SPECIAL DISTRICT LEVIES	OTHER SOURCES	TOTAL LEVIES
	Income from State Lands	Special Gasoline, Inheritance, Oil Licenses, Oil Royalties	6 mill County Levy	High school levy		
1902.....	\$ 114,726		\$ 493,235	\$ 887,159	\$ 41,103	\$1,536,223
1908.....	136,283		1,342,404	944,219	53,457	2,476,363
1910.....	180,823		1,434,088	1,123,873	144,836	2,883,620
1912.....	255,152		1,533,807	1,929,440	211,232	3,929,631
1914.....	572,622		1,588,353	3,173,816	164,485	5,499,276
1916.....	722,728		1,834,955	3,883,660	240,804	6,682,147
1918.....	936,592		2,772,932	5,841,640	638,851	10,190,015
1920.....	1,088,650		3,192,752	7,026,755	815,732	13,135,201
1922.....	829,126	\$ 96,099 Gasoline	2,711,916	1,640,379	493,755	14,280,367
1923.....	971,311	100,647 Gasoline 29,169 Oil Royalties 1,582 Inheritance 5,191 Oil License	2,637,012	1,576,574	421,709	11,962,783
1924.....	892,363	45,438 Oil Royalties 23,292 Inheritance 16,204 Oil License	2,660,807	1,696,090	381,353	12,339,617

From the foregoing table it can readily be seen that the responsibility of the state in financing public education not only has been small but that it is steadily decreasing in recent years in spite of the fact that a few new state sources of revenue have been added within the last four years. The gasoline tax which was given to the schools for two years amounted each year to approximately \$100,000, only sufficient to equal about sixty cents per child if distributed on the census basis. The share of the schools in the inheritance and oil license taxes and federal oil royalties has scarcely amounted to as much as the gasoline tax. While the principle of increased state support has been recognized in these recent new laws, the assistance rendered has been negligible. These new revenues have not served to increase appreciably the percentage of state support nor to relieve the heavy burden of district support imposed upon hundreds of districts.

Tendencies in School Finance in Other States.

Several very interesting tendencies may be observed in a study of recent trends in public school finance in other states. Besides the movement toward increased state support previously mentioned, there seems to be general recognition that the property tax is unsatisfactory even tho it is more widely used than any other source. New sources employed are severance, occupation, income, corporation and inheritance taxes. Severance taxes on such natural products as ores, oil, gas, clay, gravel, sand and timber provide a part of the public school income in Louisiana, Utah, Minnesota, Montana and Arkansas. The occupation tax was employed in Minnesota in 1921. Arkansas, Delaware and Massachusetts have recently provided state revenues for the schools from income taxes. New Hampshire, Maine, Kentucky, New Jersey, Virginia and California secure certain percentages of their school revenues from corporation taxes. California, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Virginia and Montana devote revenues derived from inheritance taxes to the schools.

A second movement in recent years is a new plan in the distribution of state support to schools instead of census or population basis so as to take into account the ability of the community to provide school funds. Colorado in 1913, Maine in 1921, Michigan in 1921, Minnesota in 1921 and many other states have recently attempted to set aside equalization funds for the purpose of taking into consideration the differences in needs and ability of school districts. Michigan provides for \$200 state aid to any district maintaining a one-room school which is obliged to levy 12 mills or more for a seven months school. Minnesota's help is extended a district when its maintenance tax is above 20 mills. In the state of Maine a sum not exceeding \$500 may be granted a town in encouragement of consolidation, housing of teachers, conveyance of pupils and other worthy projects.

A third trend may be observed in the increasing importance of the county as a factor in school support. Several states increasing the county's contribution to school funds in recent years are California, Nevada, Oregon, Kentucky, Ohio, North Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and Louisiana. The county is the smallest unit of support the state of Maryland has ever employed.

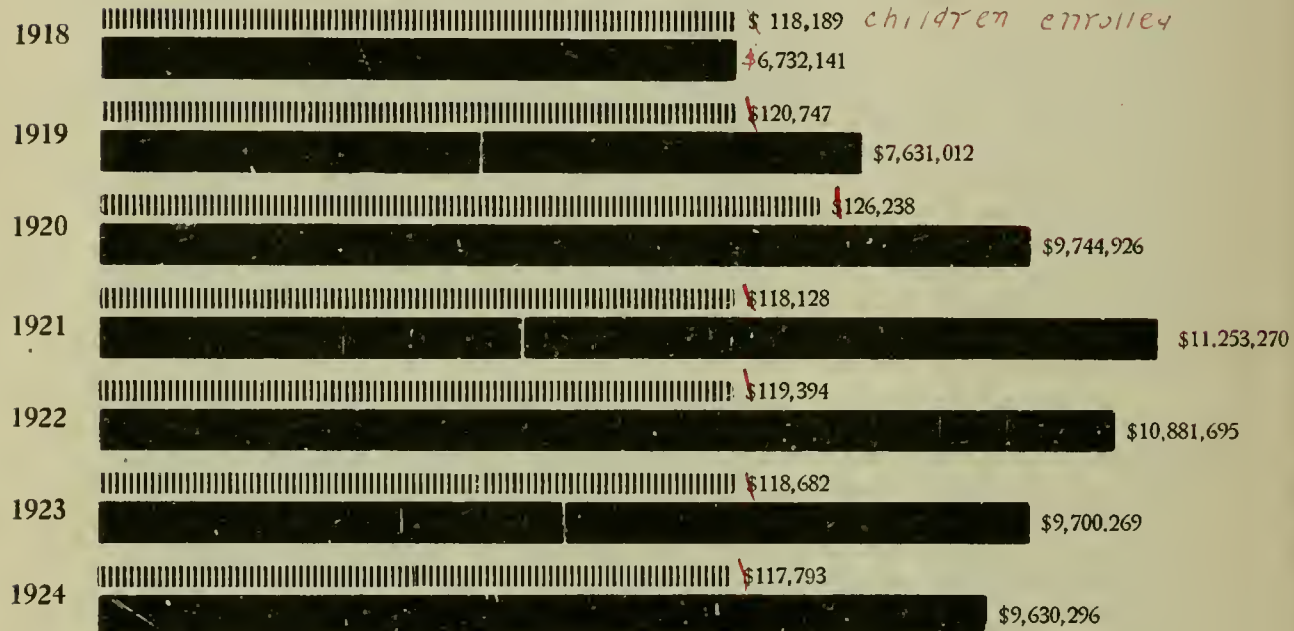
A fourth tendency is to be found in the issuance of bonds in series and thus prohibiting sinking funds by the annual provision for interest and part of the principal. Massachusetts and New Jersey have recently enacted such laws, somewhat similar to Montana's law enacted two years ago providing for bonding on the amortization plan.

A fifth tendency which is given the responsibility by economists for the present crisis in school finance thruout the country is the growing practice of permitting the local district to heap upon itself any amount of a tax burden it is willing to assume. Dr. Fletcher Harper Swift of the University of Minnesota has the following to say of the district system of school finance: "The story of this system wherever found is the same: Inequalities in ability to produce school revenue, inequalities in effort and zeal, inequalities in educational opportunities."

Expenditures.

The total expenditures of the schools of Montana for the school year 1922-23 were \$2,880,416 less than for the previous year and in 1923-24 were \$636,258 less than the year 1922-23. The decrease in actual maintenance costs is shown in the following graph which also indicates the very slight lowering of enrollment during the same period.

EXPENDITURES 1918 TO 1924.



The increase in school costs during the past decade has been occasioned by several causes. In Montana there has been an increasing school enrollment, particularly in the high school where school costs are highest; the public has insisted upon a very much enlarged curriculum including such courses as home economics, commercial and manual training courses, physical education, music, art, kindergarten, health work, most of which courses demand added equipment and enlarged buildings; the school building program, halted during the war, was unavoidably extensive for two or three years; and finally the depreciation in value of money occasioned the same increase in school costs to be found in the reports of all business enterprises. There is doubtless careless use of funds and some mismanagement to be accounted for during the high cost period, but that factor is small and confined to special cases.

TABLE NO. III.—Comparison of School Expenditures In 1922 and 1924.

	1922	1924
1. Enrollment	119,394	117,793
2. Number of teaching positions	6,096	5,699
3. Number of teachers	6,559	6,357
4. Cost of instruction—		
School boards and business offices	\$ 176,721.70	\$ 160,946.67
Salary of superintendents and principals	479,638.20	474,774.68
Salary and expenses of supervisors of instruction	106,230.49	76,985.08
Salary and expense of supervising principals	267,006.47	205,873.89
Salaries of teachers	6,820,755.27	6,043,335.66
5. Plant operation and maintenance—		
Wages of janitors	551,902.37	527,900.90
Fuel, water, lights and janitor supplies	692,399.56	594,633.53
Maintenance of school plant	295,833.35	308,524.34
Textbooks	191,043.13	211,621.22
Supplies	295,170.69	247,552.99
Library	58,394.16	59,753.72
Transportation	434,729.63	351,994.81
6. Buildings and equipment	2,459,582.27	415,797.32
7. Miscellaneous expense—		
Compulsory attendance and census	31,229.04	20,608.57
Insurance, rents, etc.	175,871.35	166,849.39
Promotion of health	34,407.76	14,891.97
Other auxiliary agencies	270,362.13	164,047.64
8. Liquidation of debts—		
Interest and sinking fund	710,503.04	776,735.68
Redemption of bonds	901,546.42	623,883.41
Total	\$14,953,327.03	\$11,446,711.47

The decrease in the per capita cost for maintenance in the elementary schools during the last biennium shown in Table No. IV certainly must satisfy the most extreme advocate of a lowering of school expenses. Only three counties, Carter, Granite and Jefferson showed increases in the per capita cost of their elementary schools last year over the cost two years before. The largest per capita decrease occurred in Glacier County. Many counties lowered the per capita cost as much as \$10 per child and several counties as much as \$20 per child. (See 1922 Biennial Report of this department, page 53.) Carter, Lincoln, Prairie and Toole are the only counties which show an increase in the total cost of elementary schools.

These decreases in cost have been brot about in several ways. In some counties terms have been shortened or certain schools have not opened at all. City systems have overcrowded their school rooms so as to avoid employing as many teachers as were formerly used. Kindergarten, manual training, agriculture, home economics, physical training, music, art, and foreign language work have been discontinued in many city systems. Several of the larger schools have discontinued their supervision of instruction in the special subjects such as music, art or physical education. Special classes for the more rapid advancement of bright children or for the segregation of slower children have sometimes been discontinued. Doubtless in many districts there has been more careful business management.

Where the lowering of school expenses has been due to better business methods and an earnest effort to keep school expenses within a reasonable income possible for the community to provide, the result is most commendable. But where the chief purpose has been to curtail expenses regardless of the fact that the community is able to meet them and regardless of the educational needs of the children, unwarranted sacrifices to the future citizenship of the state are being made.

Where school trustees deliberately refuse to ask for any special levy or to open a school even tho there are as many as eight or more children in the district needing schooling and the taxpayers of the district are in comfortable circumstances and able to meet a reasonable special tax levy, it would seem there should be some provision in the law for requiring such officers to give an account of their stewardship before the courts upon charges being filed for their removal from office. Such a charge does not now constitute one of the causes for removal from office.

There is a limit beyond which some of the methods of saving school funds cease to be economy. It is seriously questioned whether the neglect of repairing and painting school buildings, discontinuing fire insurance, neglect of upkeep of libraries or the hiring of poorly prepared, cheap teachers and discontinuing of valuable courses are real economy, if one but looks into the future and considers increased expenditures which will be required a few years later or the loss to the children from the meager facilities now being provided in some well-to-do communities.

Many districts could not have done otherwise than they have by way of practicing economy. Their own meager resources have been taxed to the limit by exorbitant levies of 20, 30, 40 or more mills. They have been obliged to shorten terms, hire cheap teachers, discontinue transportation, drop certain courses in high school and overcrowd grade rooms. But it is questionable whether any city district with a special levy of only 8, 10 or 12 mills can justify certain eliminations by any other honest reason than that the demands of influential taxpayers seemed more imperative than the needs of the boys and girls.



Havre High School

TABLE NO. IV.—Per Capita Cost in Elementary Schools.

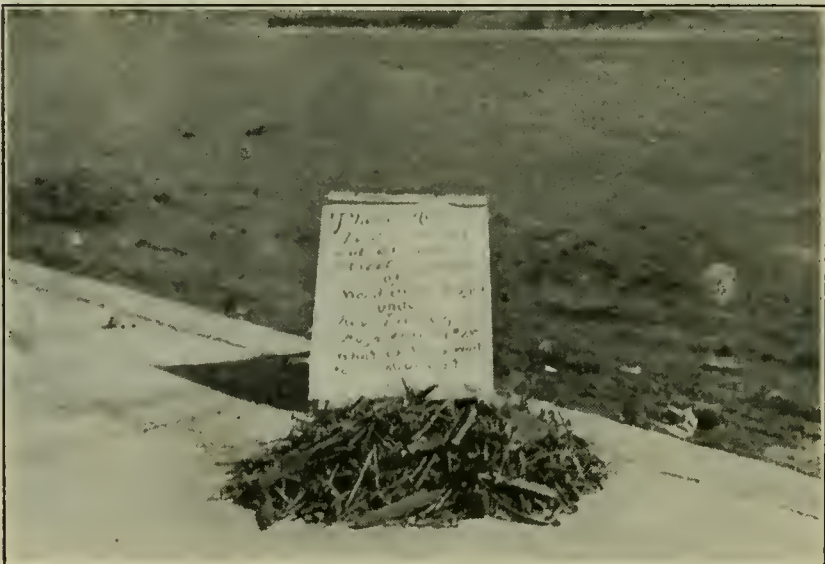
	1921-1922	1923-1924		Per Capita Cost	Av. No. of Days Actually Taught
	Cost of Maintenance	Cost of Maintenance	Enrollment		
Beaverhead	\$131,506.87	\$111,547.11	1140	\$ 97.85	175
Big Horn	128,505.88	88,826.02	1359	65.36	170.4
Blaine	127,621.87	96,758.93	1362	71.04	168.2
Broadwater	56,162.41	47,800.38	476	100.42	177.4
Carbon	249,795.00	198,368.59	3328	59.61	175
Carter	53,437.05	54,498.08	848	64.27	152.9
Cascade	536,442.43	438,029.72	6654	65.83	179.3
Chouteau	254,613.04	169,234.49	1842	91.88	167.7
Custer	157,418.67	143,583.34	1966	73.03	178.2
Daniel's	83,968.04	76,959.88	1247	61.72	156.3
Dawson	143,775.06	128,533.19	2196	58.53	176
Deer Lodge	134,768.30	116,555.29	1565	74.48	189.4
Fallon	71,253.89	57,940.08	1129	51.32	160.5
Fergus	414,865.20	295,305.56	4210	70.14	166.2
Flathead	250,135.03	179,072.75	3379	52.99	177.9
Gallatin	243,360.57	208,789.93	2898	72.05	177.2
Garfield	108,699.70	80,425.05	897	89.66	142.7
Glacier	98,136.52	62,884.09	922	68.20	165.2
Golden Valley	68,070.46	53,353.31	629	84.82	170.6
Granite	50,601.96	45,276.20	542	83.54	170
Hill	152,443.37	137,367.02	2124	64.63	164.8
Jefferson	75,172.60	69,001.38	729	94.65	166
Judith Basin	139,939.67	106,382.19	1354	78.57	164
Lake	*	81,576.72	1596	51.11	176
Lewis and Clark	256,064.59	222,198.06	2468	90.03	182
Liberty	51,552.00	45,530.36	525	86.72	160.9
Lincoln	112,069.05	113,905.16	1729	65.88	173.5
McCone	82,352.97	67,953.04	1000	67.95	152.7
Madison	122,397.57	86,700.43	1218	71.18	164.6
Meagher	50,805.74	40,238.05	400	100.60	163
Mineral	61,910.31	48,074.17	458	104.97	163.2
Missoula	335,155.79	233,820.85	3008	77.73	177.9
Musselshell	165,098.54	109,655.02	2055	53.36	169.5
Park	160,011.75	136,450.64	1872	72.89	178.1
Phillips	133,111.73	116,748.93	1696	68.84	141.3
Pondera	102,467.03	88,074.03	1156	76.19	165.8
Powder River	74,965.10	46,087.45	671	68.68	140.8
Powell	90,163.49	82,495.54	885	93.22	178.4
Prairie	72,664.90	73,721.83	893	82.56	166.1
Ravalli	138,596.27	107,724.32	2084	51.21	170.4
Richland	174,945.39	117,593.41	2122	55.42	157
Roosevelt	150,448.60	137,533.49	2142	64.21	170.9
Rosebud	162,185.12	133,435.89	1350	98.84	164.2
Sanders	114,494.15	92,217.64	979	94.20	172
Sheridan	174,411.10	149,716.59	2258	66.30	159.5
Silver Bow	584,340.80	489,749.96	6932	70.65	172.4
Stillwater	125,785.06	94,068.88	1420	66.25	165.3
Sweet Grass	78,949.50	66,146.13	817	80.96	163
Teton	124,068.43	103,950.71	1187	87.57	167.2
Toole	87,188.50	99,025.27	933	106.14	164.1
Treasure	40,760.90	30,389.45	355	85.60	163.8
Valley	189,022.35	162,619.95	2358	68.97	163.7
Wheatland	100,584.49	83,812.65	978	85.70	175.6
Wibaux	57,604.89	48,538.76	764	63.53	171.2
Yellowstone	387,248.26	345,432.15	6214	55.59	155.4

*Included in Missoula and Flathead counties.

Table No. V shows the variation in per capita wealth in the fifty-five counties of the state. At one extreme are Lake, Carbon, Daniels, and Roosevelt counties with less than \$2000 valuation per capita, while Meagher, Mineral, Golden Valley, Wheatland, Broadwater, and Jefferson at the other extreme have over \$5000 per capita. The very large numbers of children in Carbon and Lake Counties in proportion to the wealth of those counties render the problems of raising revenues there most serious, while the small numbers of children to be educated in Meagher, Mineral and Broadwater counties greatly simplify the problem of school support there.



Clean up day in Terry

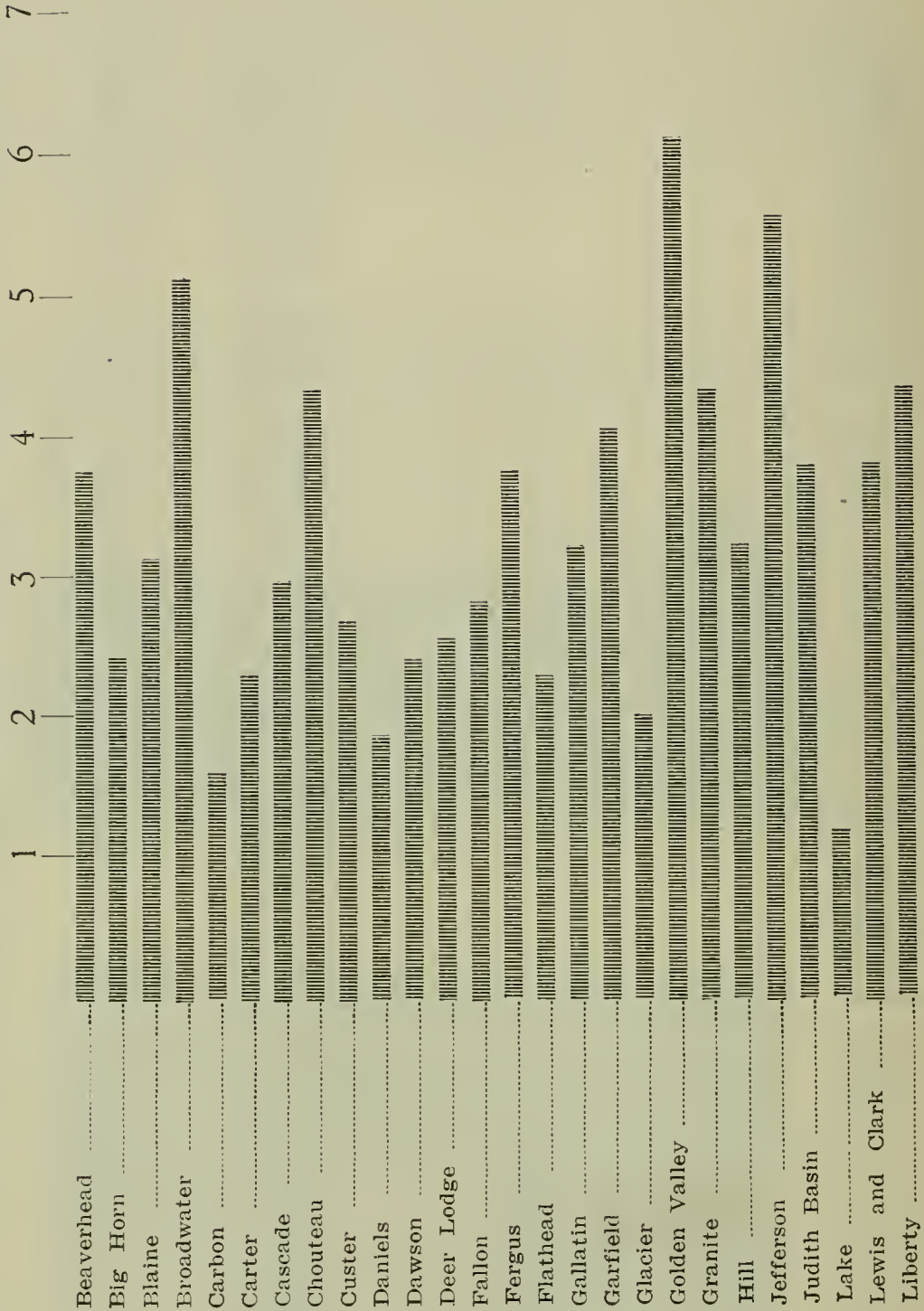


Auto pests picked out of Terry streets

TABLE NO. V.—Wealth Behind Each Child In Census 1923.

COUNTIES:	Taxable Valuation	School Census	Per Capita Value
Beaverhead	\$ 7,554,664	2089	\$3,616
Big Horn	6,256,287	2541	2,462
Blaine	6,969,066	2264	3,078
Broadwater	4,356,013	860	5,065
Carbon	8,467,941	5461	1,551
Carter	3,022,635	1309	2,309
Cascade	33,984,991	10791	3,149
Chouteau	11,020,579	2655	4,151
Custer	9,235,590	3442	2,683
Daniels	3,051,100	1555	1,962
Dawson	6,872,169	2802	2,452
Deer Lodge	10,120,805	3948	2,564
Fallon	4,194,077	1489	2,817
Fergus	23,890,454	6483	3,685
Flathead	12,407,985	5387	2,303
Gallatin	15,086,372	4441	3,397
Garfield	5,056,762	1274	3,969
Glacier	3,642,622	1767	2,061
Golden Valley	5,412,080	898	6,027
Granite	3,801,824	923	4,119
Hill	10,589,200	3335	3,175
Jefferson	7,019,704	1284	5,467
Judith Basin	8,391,275	2098	4,000
Lake	3,969,895	3236	1,227
Lewis and Clark	18,162,000	5028	3,612
Liberty	3,306,707	797	4,149
Lincoln	6,818,293	2409	2,830
McCone	4,827,190	1202	4,016
Madison	6,342,873	1900	3,338
Meagher	4,853,160	665	7,298
Mineral	4,268,877	601	7,103
Missoula	15,433,233	5720	2,698
Musselshell	7,066,590	2906	2,432
Park	9,961,949	3336	2,986
Phillips	6,886,331	2612	2,637
Pondera	5,568,590	1884	2,956
Powder River	2,721,233	1089	2,499
Powell	7,449,997	1655	4,502
Prairie	5,062,395	1233	4,106
Ravalli	6,422,960	3180	2,020
Richland	5,950,112	2941	2,023
Roosevelt	5,923,148	3081	1,922
Rosebud	8,586,183	1968	4,363
Sanders	7,833,249	1586	4,939
Sheridan	6,132,406	3279	1,870
Silver Bow	34,517,815	14353	2,405
Stillwater	6,278,043	2088	3,006
Sweet Grass	5,402,296	1190	4,540
Teton	6,547,872	1848	3,543
Toole	6,216,365	1357	4,581
Treasure	2,172,548	552	3,936
Valley	8,064,790	3277	2,461
Wheatland	7,494,481	1404	5,338
Wibaux	2,830,773	1254	2,257
Yellowstone	23,163,203	9018	2,569

WEALTH BEHIND EACH CHILD—CENSUS 1923.
(Scale in Thousands of Dollars)



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lincoln							
McCone							
Madison							
Meagher							
Mineral							
Missoula							
Musselshell							
Park							
Phillips							
Pondera							
Powder River							
Powell							
Prairie							
Ravalli							
Richland							
Roosevelt							
Rosebud							
Sanders							
Sheridan							
Silver Bow							
Stillwater							
Sweet Grass							
Teton							
Toole							
Treasure							
Valley							
Wheatland							
Wibaux							
Yellowstone							

But the school census is not altogether a fair basis for reckoning a county's responsibility. The number of schools required and accordingly the number of teachers employed determines very largely the financial responsibility. Table No. VI., Wealth Back of Each Teacher Employed, represents more clearly where limited resources for financing an educational program are likely to exist. Those counties with \$100,000 or more back of each teacher employed would not experience any difficulty in financing their schools if the state's and county's share in school support were sufficient to relieve any poor district of carrying an excessive burden in the form of a high special levy. There are weak districts in the wealthiest counties per teacher employed, Deer Lodge, Golden Valley, Jefferson, Lewis and Clark, Meagher, Mineral, Powell, Silver Bow and Wheatland.



Lima Public School

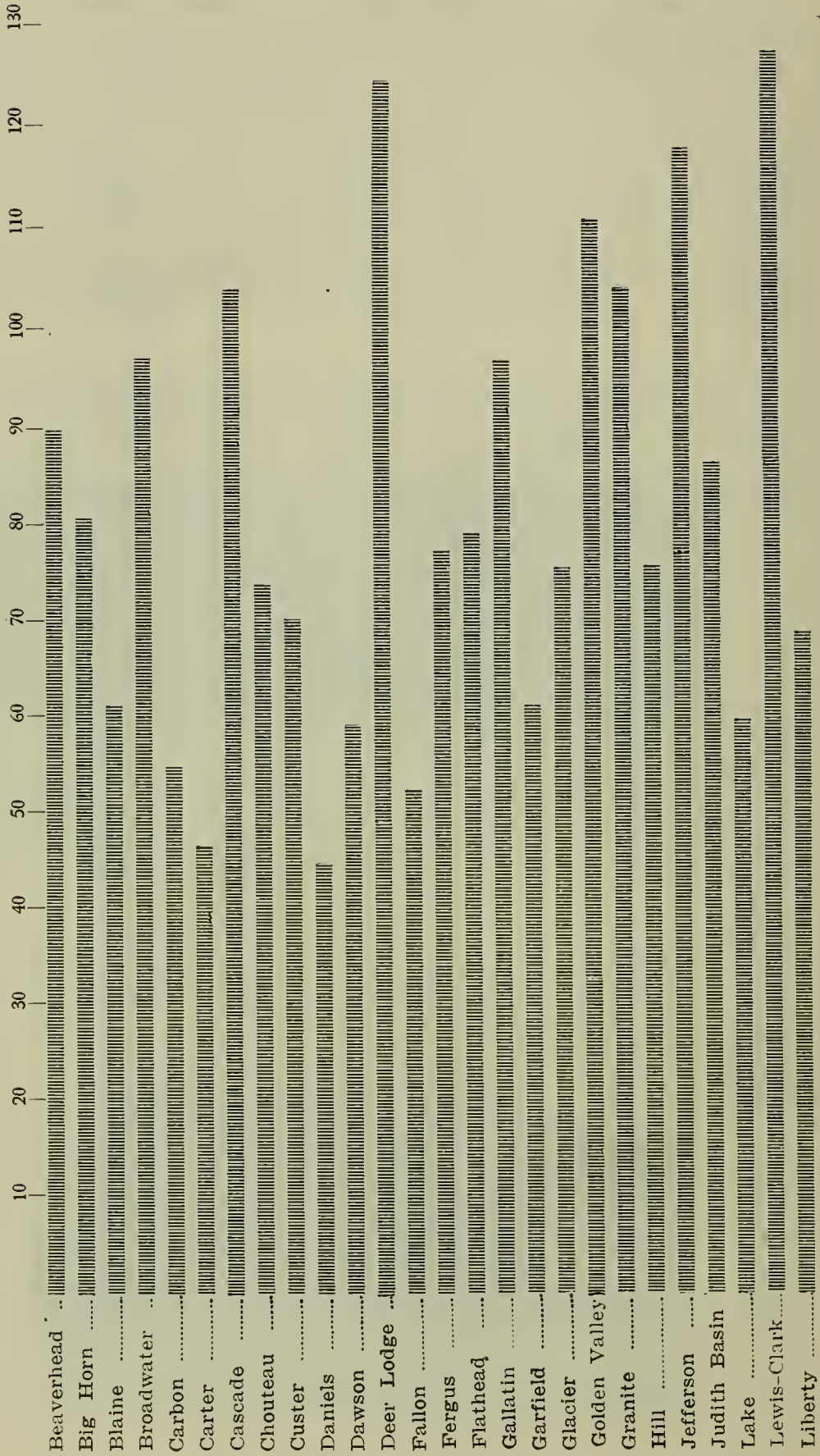


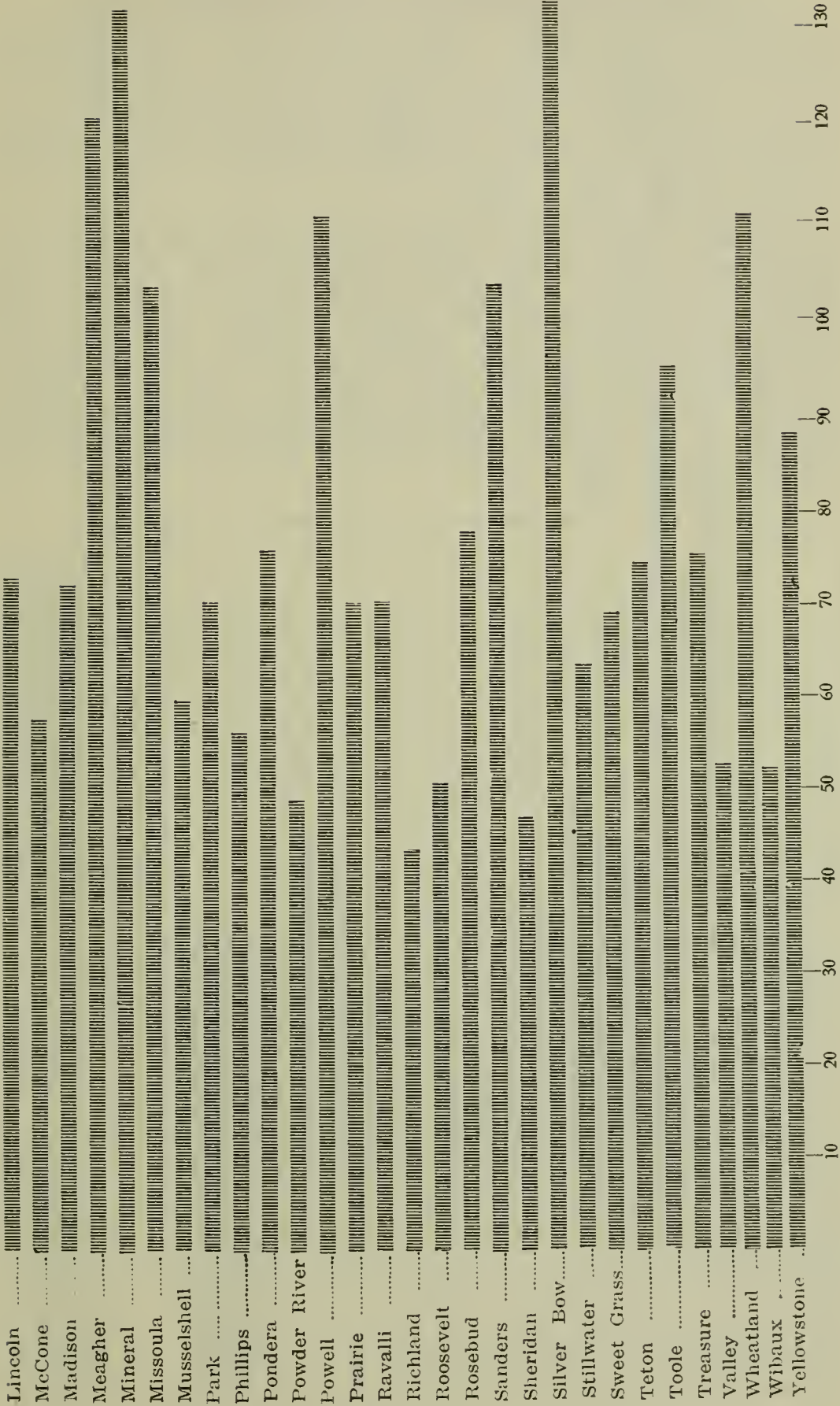
Custer County High School

TABLE No. VI.—Wealth Back of Each Teacher Employed.

COUNTY	No. of teachers	Taxable Valuation	Value per teacher
Beaverhead	92	\$ 7,554,664	\$ 82,116
Big Horn	84	6,256,287	74,480
Blaine	125	6,969,066	55,753
Broadwater	48	4,356,013	90,750
Carbon	171	8,467,941	49,520
Carter	71	3,022,633	42,572
Cascade	350	33,984,991	97,100
Chouteau	163	11,020,579	67,611
Custer	144	9,235,590	64,136
Daniels	73	3,051,100	41,796
Dawson	126	6,872,169	54,541
Deer Lodge	87	10,120,805	116,331
Fallon	88	4,194,077	47,660
Fergus	337	23,890,454	70,892
Flathead	170	12,407,985	72,988
Gallatin	177	15,086,372	85,235
Garfield	91	5,056,762	55,569
Glacier	52	3,642,622	70,050
Golden Valley	53	5,412,080	102,115
Granite	39	3,801,824	97,483
Hill	151	10,589,200	70,127
Jefferson	64	7,019,704	109,683
Judith Basin	107	8,391,275	78,423
Lake	73	3,969,895	54,382
Lewis and Clark	151	18,162,000	120,278
Liberty	53	3,306,707	62,391
Lincoln	102	6,818,293	66,846
McCone	93	4,827,190	51,690
Madison	95.5	6,342,873	66,418
Meagher	43	4,853,160	112,864
Mineral	35	4,268,877	121,968
Missoula	163	15,433,233	94,682
Musselshell	130	7,066,590	54,358
Park	156	9,961,949	63,859
Phillips	134	6,886,331	51,391
Pondera	80	5,568,590	69,607
Powder River	61	2,721,233	44,610
Powell	73	7,449,997	102,055
Prairie	79	5,062,395	64,081
Ravalli	100	6,422,960	64,230
Richland	148	5,950,112	40,203
Roosevelt	128	5,923,148	46,275
Rosebud	119	8,586,183	72,153
Sanders	81	7,833,249	96,707
Sheridan	139	6,132,406	44,118
Silver Bow	271	34,517,815	127,372
Stillwater	107	6,278,043	58,673
Sweet Grass	84	5,402,296	64,313
Teton	95	6,547,872	68,925
Toole	70	6,216,365	88,805
Treasure	31	2,172,548	70,082
Valley	166	8,064,790	48,583
Wheatland	73	7,494,481	102,664
Wibaux	59	2,830,773	47,979
Yellowstone	283	23,162,203	81,845

WEALTH BEHIND EACH TEACHER.
(Scale in Thousands of Dollars).





It is apparent from Tables Nos. V and VI that counties have varying abilities to finance an educational program. It is not surprising to find the average number of days actually taught in Carter county considerably lower than in Cascade county or to find that the per capita cost for elementary education in Mineral county is \$53.86 more than it is in Lake county. A careful study of these tables and the accompanying graphs will disclose the reasons why better trained teachers and longer school terms as well as less indebtedness are to be found in some counties than in others.

The following tables showing the wealth back of each child and back of each teacher within certain counties very clearly illustrate the contrasts in ability as between districts within a county. It is certainly apparent that District 17 in Valley county with its one teacher with \$226,710 on which to finance the support of a school, \$112,381 of this being railroad valuation, has an unfair advantage over District 18 with its five teachers and only \$23,606 back of each teacher, or District 11 with \$18,539 back of each teacher. District 1 with over \$2,000,000 valuation and 44 teachers as well as District 9 with \$1,204,751 valuation and 32 teachers have a much more difficult struggle to finance their educational program than have a half dozen rural districts with smaller teacher loads.

TABLE NO. VII.—Wealth Back of Each Child in Valley County.

District	
1	\$2,004.41
2	1,582.94
3	6,070.66
4	5,359.51
5	3,250.96
6	2,583.73
7	2,777.56
8	4,080.53
9	2,078.92
10	5,879.41
11	2,317.43
12	2,477.42
13	2,894.11
14	3,636.19
15	2,581.83
16	5,081.33
17	6,297.50
18	2,682.52
20	2,470.90
21	6,866.33
22	3,143.24

TABLE NO. VIII.—Wealth Back of Each Teacher In Valley County

District	No. of teachers	Valuation	Wealth back of each
1	44	\$2,228,909	\$ 50,657.02
2	18	699,662	38,870.11
3	2	91,060	45,530.00
4	16	924,216	57,763.50
5	3	185,305	61,768.33
6		38,756	
7	8	466,630	58,328.75
8	2	69,369	34,684.50
9	32	1,118,460	34,951.88
10	1	70,553	70,553.00
11	2	37,079	18,539.50
12	1	52,026	52,026.00
13	19	905,857	47,676.68
14	7	483,614	69,087.71
15	1	61,964	61,964.00
16	1	60,976	60,976.00
17	1	226,710	226,710.00
18	5	118,031	23,606.20
20	1	128,487	128,487.00
21	1	41,198	41,198.00
22	1	53,435	53,435.00

WEALTH BACK OF EACH TEACHER IN VALLEY COUNTY.



TABLE NO. IX.—Wealth Back of Each Child in Garfield County.

Dist. No.		Dist. No.	
1	\$3,026.53	28	\$3,127.38
2	2,290.45	29	2,623.42
3	4,256.31	30	2,143.83
4	4,976.31	31	2,286.15
5	7,194.71	33	5,435.13
6	6,510.75	34	2,008.93
7	5,772.16	35	1,451.06
8	1,565.72	36	3,904.06
9	2,682.95	37	4,536.00
10	8,357.00	38	2,373.35
11	7,334.35	39	5,728.50
12	1,938.04	40	8,258.57
13	25,610.20	41	9,493.00
14	5,986.95	42	8,581.85
15	6,969.60	43	4,764.26
16	4,720.44	44	6,736.27
17	2,753.00	45	4,304.44
18	5,717.33	46	1,680.75
19	1,670.08	47	4,626.12
20	2,919.53	48	4,446.54
21	13,242.13	49	4,380.45
23	2,886.57	50	3,293.58
24	5,598.00	51	927.15
25	1,874.47	52	3,374.41
26	no children	53	6,231.57
27	6,870.40	54	1,320.43



Hotel Remodeled for School Dormitory—Jordan

TABLE NO. X.—Wealth Back of Each Teacher in Garfield County.

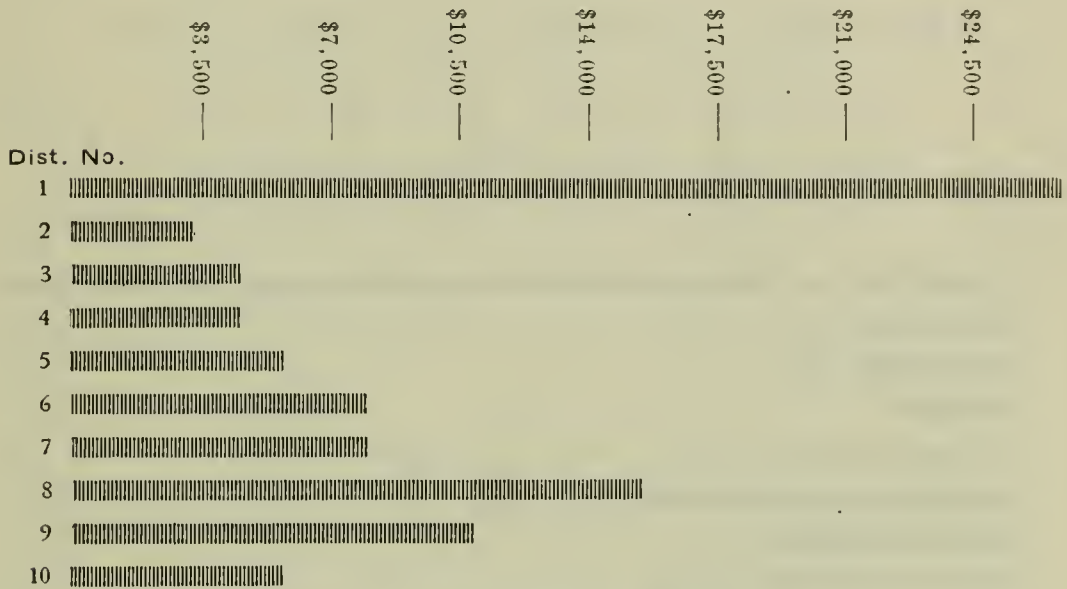
District	No. of teachers	Valuation	Wealth back of each
1	16	\$ 596,228	\$ 37,264.25
2	1	71,004	71,004.00
3	...	55,332	...
4	1	64,692	64,692.00
5	...	50,363	...
6	1	104,172	104,172.00
7	...	69,266	...
8	2	90,812	45,406.00
9	...	53,659	...
10	1	83,570	83,570.00
11	2	158,687	79,343.50
12	1	46,513	46,513.00
13	1	128,051	128,051.00
14	1	131,713	131,713.00
15	1	34,848	34,848.00
16	2	169,936	84,968.00
17	2	24,777	12,388.50
18	2	137,216	68,608.00
19	5	103,545	20,709.00
20	2	49,632	24,816.00
21	1	105,937	105,937.00
23	1	54,845	54,845.00
24	1	50,382	50,382.00
25	1	35,615	35,615.00
26	...	30,983	...
27	7	597,725	85,389.29
28	2	40,656	20,328.00
29	2	31,481	15,740.50
30	...	38,589	...
31	1	73,157	73,157.00
33	4	250,016	62,504.00
34	2	58,259	29,129.50
35	1	43,532	43,532.00
36	1	58,561	58,561.00
37	1	54,432	54,432.00
38	2	40,347	20,173.50
39	...	34,371	...
40	...	115,620	...
41	1	66,451	66,451.00
42	...	60,073	...
43	3	142,928	47,642.67
44	...	74,099	...
45	4	185,091	46,272.75
46	...	20,169	...
47	1	37,009	37,009.00
48	1	48,912	48,912.00
49	1	48,185	48,185.00
50	6	111,982	18,663.67
51	2	30,596	15,298.00
52	1	91,109	91,109.00
53	2	162,021	81,010.50
54	1	39,613	39,613.00

A study of the above table discloses a striking inequality between district No. 14 and district No. 17. The latter must employ two teachers on a fraction of the valuation enjoyed by the former. As the number of teachers a district must employ practically constitutes the basis for expenditures it is evident that the burden of the taxpayer is virtually ten times as heavy in district No. 17 as in district No. 14 for the same educational advantages.

TABLE NO. XI.—Wealth Back of Each Child in Mineral County.

Dist. No.	
1	\$27,524.65
2	3,581.84
3	4,751.70
4	4,665.82
5	6,029.03
6	8,501.84
7	8,930.77
8	16,058.77
9	11,408.95
10	6,250.33

WEALTH BACK OF EACH CHILD IN MINERAL COUNTY.

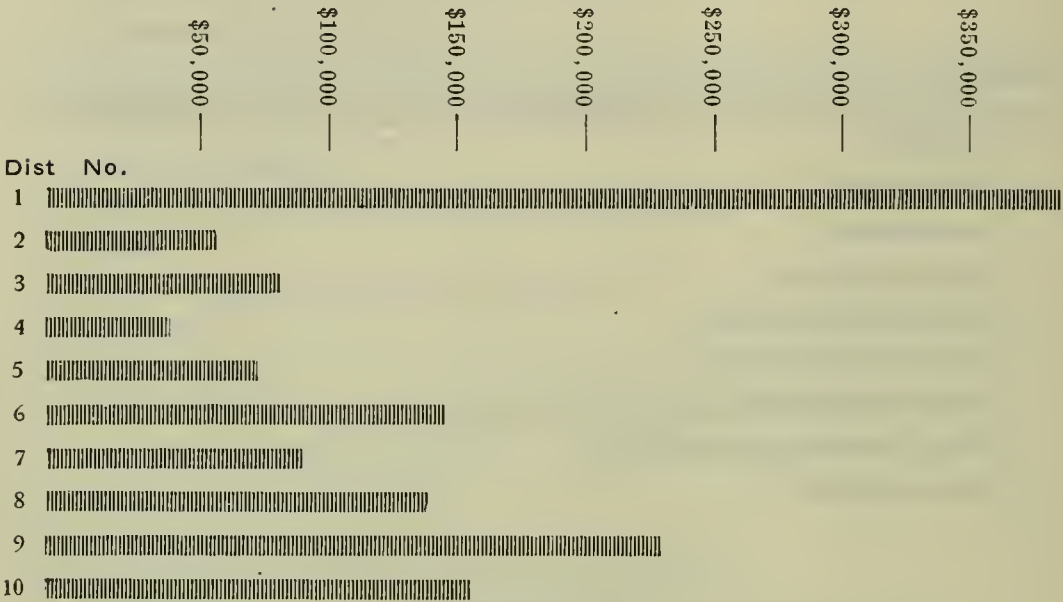


The entire enrollment of a Dawson County School

TABLE NO. XII.—Wealth Back of Each Teacher in Mineral County.

District	No. of teachers	Valuation	Wealth back of each
1	2	\$ 798,215	\$ 399,107.50
2	9	548,022	60,891.33
3	8	722,259	90,282.37
4	2	102,648	51,324.00
5	2	174,842	87,421.00
6	6	977,712	162,952.00
7	4	392,954	98,238.50
8	1	144,529	144,529.00
9	1	239,588	239,588.00
10	1	168,759	168,759.00

WEALTH BACK OF EACH TEACHER IN MINERAL COUNTY.



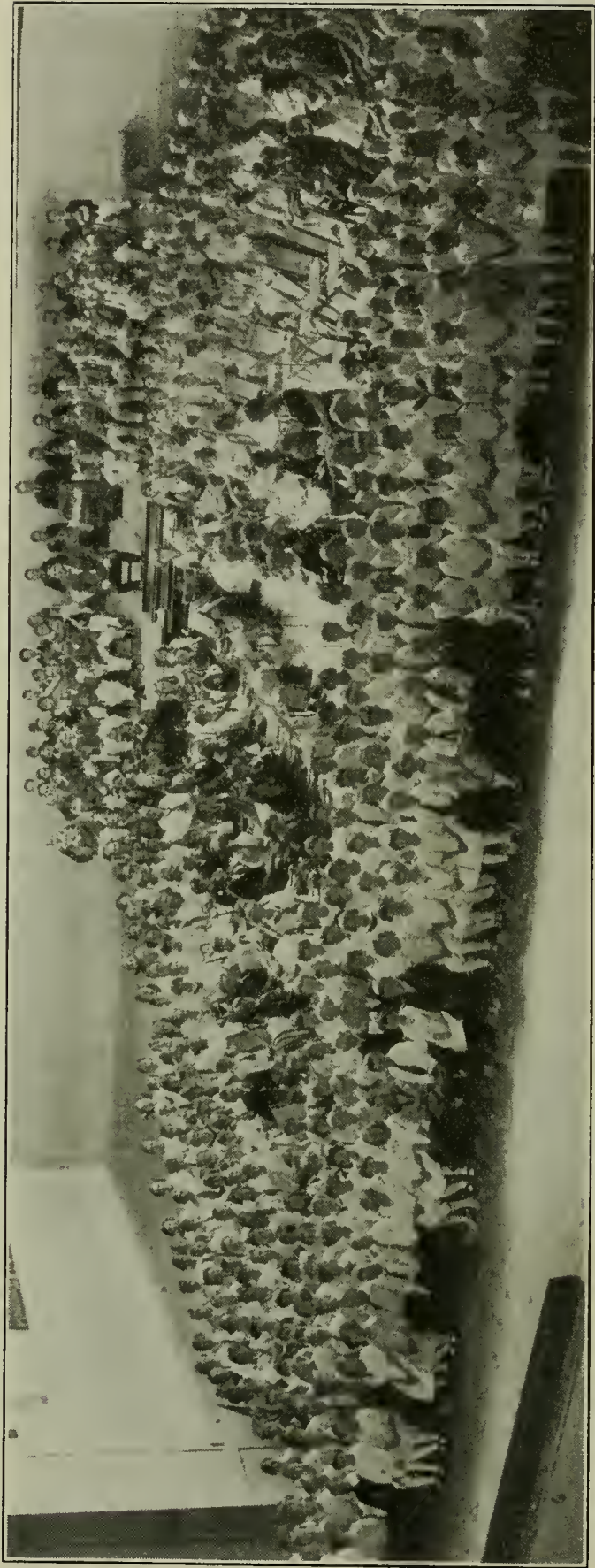
Inequalities in Needs of Districts.

That not all of Montana's school districts are in a desperate situation is evident from Table No. XIII. The variation in special levies in school districts has continued during the biennium to offer striking contrasts. While 99 districts in the state required no special levies at all, 66 districts had levies of 30 mills or more, 8 of these being over 50 mills. Table XIII shows that 32 counties had certain districts which required no special levy, while 27 of these counties had other districts with levies of 20 mills or more, in 8 of the counties the high levies being above 40 mills. Five counties having levies in excess of 50 mills are Daniels, Dawson, Pondera, Richland and Sheridan. Other counties having special levies in excess of 30 mills are Custer, Fergus, Glacier, Golden Valley, Madison, Musselshell, Roosevelt, Rosebud, Stillwater, Teton, Treasure, and Valley. In contrast, the highest special levy in Deer Lodge, Meagher, Powell and Silver Bow counties was 10 mills. Every county in the state had one or more districts obliged to levy at least 10 mills. There were 1005 districts in the state with special levies of 10 mills or less; 1145 districts had levies ranging from 11 to 20 mills; 168 districts from 21 to 30 mills, 58 districts from 31 to 50 mills; 8 districts over 50 mills, the highest being 68 mills in one district in Sheridan county.

TABLE XIII.—District Special Levies.

COUNTY	Total No. Districts	Lowest Levy	Highest Levy	No. Dists. No Levy	No. Dists. Having Levy				
					10 mills or less	11-20 mills	21-30 mil's	31-50 mills	Over 50 mills
Beaverhead	39	0	22	3	33	5	1	...	...
Big Horn	9	10	18.5	0	1	8	...	...	...
Blaine	48	.5	21.5	0	16	30	2	...	...
Broadwater	32	0	20	5	26	6	...	...	...
Carbon	59	22	25	0	57	0	2	...	...
Carter	32	9	17	0	3	29	...	...	...
Cascade	77	0	22	6	68	7	2	...	...
Chouteau	92	12	16	0	0	92	...	...	...
Custer	35	0	35	2	12	20	2	1	...
Daniels	16	10.5	61	0	0	7	3	5	1
Dawson	70	0	56	6	22	35	8	4	1
Deer Lodge	15	0	10	2	15	...	...	...	...
Fallon	38	2	30	0	11	25	2	...	...
Fergus	164	0	50	4	55	86	17	6	...
Flathead	55	0	22	2	30	24	1	...	...
Gallatin	72	0	25	6	32	38	2	...	...
Garfield	52	5	25	0	10	41	1	...	...
Glacier	13	0	45	1	2	5	4	2	...
Golden Valley	48	0	31	4	20	24	3	1	...
Granite	23	0	14	5	21	2	...	...	...
Hill	66	0	26.5	3	20	43	3	...	...
Jefferson	30	0	15	5	25	5	...	...	...
Judith Basin	50	6	28	0	10	35	5	...	...
Lake	22	3	25	0	5	16	1	...	...
Lewis and Clark	40	0	23.5	2	28	11	1	...	...
Liberty	27	8	16	0	8	19	...	...	...
Lincoln	24	0	23	1	11	12	1	...	...
McCone	52	4	20	0	26	26	...	...	...
Madison	58	0	45	6	35	15	5	3	...
Meagher	22	0	10	5	22	...	...	...	...
Mineral	10	0	32	1	6	3	1	...	...
Missoula	38	0	26	2	23	13	2	...	...
Musselshell	59	0	43	1	5	32	12	10	...
Park	69	0	21	5	51	17	1	...	...
Phillips	47	6	30	0	4	33	10	...	...
Pondera	30	7	55	0	5	23	1	0	1
Powder River	30	3.5	28	0	5	21	4	...	...
Powell	36	0	10	3	36	...	...	...	...
Prairie	28	2	20	0	10	18	...	...	...
Ravalli	26	5	28	0	6	16	4	...	...
Richland	91	0	56	3	22	49	12	6	2
Roosevelt	23	5	39	0	3	10	5	5	...
Rosebud	40	0	44	2	22	13	4	1	...
Sanders	16	0	30	1	8	5	3	...	...
Sheridan	48	10	68	0	1	17	19	8	3
Silver Bow	9	6	10	0	9	...	...	...	...
Stillwater	77	0	50	2	21	44	9	3	...
Sweet Grass	65	0	22.5	1	33	30	2	...	...
Teton	49	0	36.5	2	18	26	4	1	...
Toole	49	0	21	2	23	25	1	...	...
Treasure	20	0	36	3	10	9	0	1	...
Valley	21	4.5	31.5	0	1	14	5	1	...
Wheatland	35	0	20	3	20	15	...	...	...
Wibaux	33	5	28	0	12	19	2	...	...
Yellowstone	55	3	33.25	0	27	27	1	...	...
	2384	*	68	99	1005	1145	168	58	8

*32 counties have districts with no levy.



Gymnasium Used as Stage of Auditorium—Lewistown Junior High School

THE CHILDREN

Enrollment By Schools.

From the survey reports for 1923-24, it was found that the 2910 schools in session during the year were classified as follows:

2481 one-room schools,
 110 two-room schools,
 164 village schools in third class districts, 138 of which maintained high schools,
 155 schools in cities of first and second class districts,, 72 of which maintained high schools.

The reports show that 9 schools in the state were maintained for 1 pupil each, 15 schools for 2 pupils each, 32 schools for 3 pupils each, 68 schools for 4 pupils each and 121 for 5 pupils each, making a total of 245 schools maintained for 5 pupils or fewer each while a total of 1039 schools were maintained for 10 pupils or fewer. This shows a slight increase during the biennium. In 1922 the number of schools maintained for 5 pupils or fewer was 236 while the number maintained for 10 pupils or fewer was 1014.

TABLE NO. XIV.—Classification of Schools According to Enrollment.

Number of Children Enrolled	Elementary Schools		Villages of Third Class Districts		Cities of First & Second Class Dists.	
	One Teacher	Two Teachers	Elemen- tary	High School	Elemen- tary	High School
1	9	....	....	....	....	....
2	15	....	....	1	....	....
3	32	....	....	....	....	....
4	68	....	....	1	....	....
5	121	....	....	2	....	....
6 to 10	794	....	....	19	....	....
11 to 20	1101	10	1	29	6	....
21 to 40	324	62	24	56	1	2
More than 40	17	38	139	30	148	70
Total	2481	110	164	138	155	72

Enrollment by Grades.

A comparison of the enrollment by grades in 1923-24 with 1921-22 reveals the fact that a larger percentage of pupils were enrolled the past year in the upper grades than two years ago. Beginning with the fifth grade and extending thru the high school there is evidently an improvement in the holding power of the schools as shown in the percentage of children retained. The decrease in the total enrollment of both boys and girls begins in the fifth grade and gradually continues thru the fourth year of high school. The slight increase in the eighth grade is doubtless due to the number of children who are obliged to repeat the eighth grade before entering high school.

TABLE NO. XV.—Pupils Enrolled in Each Grade in the Public Schools of Montana, 1923-1924.

GRADE	Boys	Girls	Total	PerCent of Total
Kindergarten	347	360	707	.6
First	9,236	8,254	17,490	14.5
Second	6,631	6,055	12,686	10.5
Third	6,393	6,358	12,751	10.6
Fourth	6,817	6,318	13,135	10.9
Fifth	6,024	5,905	11,929	10.0
Sixth	5,859	5,645	11,504	9.6
Seventh	4,917	5,023	9,940	8.3
Eighth	5,132	5,147	10,279	8.5
1st Yr. H. S.	3,195	3,541	6,736	5.6
2nd Yr. H. S.	2,472	3,017	5,489	4.5
3rd Yr. H. S.	1,878	2,357	4,235	3.5
4th Yr. H. S.	1,410	1,819	3,229	2.7
Special	131	164	295	.2
Total	60,442	59,963	120,405	100.0



Lewistown Junior High School

Age in Years

5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
Over 20

Totals

TABLE NO. XVI.—Age-Grade Distribution of Montana Public School Pupils.
Survey (1923-1924)

Age in Years	Kinder- garten		First		Second		Third		Fourth		Fifth		Sixth		Seventh		Eighth		1st Yr. H. S.		2d Yr. H. S.		3d Yr. H. S.		4th Yr. H. S.		Graduates Soecials Etc.		TOTALS		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
5	347	360	709	701	23	13																							1	1079	1075
6			5467	5230	642	811	41	35	2	1																		1	1	6153	6078
7			1977	1548	3134	3103	847	964	60	80	1			1														2	1	6021	5697
8			719	517	1696	1447	2609	2808	846	1069	64	83	5	4														8	4	5947	5932
9			198	152	685	412	1627	1569	2367	2414	645	854	103	106	4	4												8	2	5637	5513
10			87	57	267	155	700	561	1796	1507	2002	2229	731	896	72	126	7	7										9	3	5671	5541
11			37	29	90	62	301	242	957	748	1507	1431	1746	1896	490	703	121	98	1	6								5	8	5255	6223
12			22	7	48	25	159	92	433	304	965	762	1454	1514	1417	1592	659	703	70	79	4	3						13	3	5244	5084
13			5	9	29	15	64	58	209	111	465	326	993	721	1390	1326	1393	1530	428	518	55	83	4	3				12	1	5048	4701
14			7	2	9	6	26	18	98	62	238	120	490	322	884	775	1427	1403	1006	1138	353	487	47	54	4	4	9	5	4598	4396	
15			6	2	6	2	13	6	34	14	89	73	226	126	420	344	925	915	850	1036	774	1048	233	363	35	45	6	3	3617	3977	
16			1		2	3	3	2	9	5	38	18	86	43	179	110	401	350	508	494	659	802	609	868	171	287	7	6	2673	2988	
17						1	3	3	5	2	6	9	20	15	61	34	134	98	209	187	383	394	524	670	415	611	14	16	1764	2040	
18			1							1	3		3	1	9	8	51	35	94	63	161	143	290	285	408	552	8	20	1028	1108	
19									1		1		2		1		11	5	18	10	61	37	121	81	237	216	11	31	464	380	
20																1	2	3	9	10	22	19	46	32	129	97	15	49	223	211	
Over 20																	1		1			1	4	1	11	7	3	10	20	19	
Totals	347	360	9236	8254	6631	6055	6393	6358	6817	6318	6024	5905	6859	5645	4917	5023	5132	5147	3195	3541	2472	3017	1878	2357	1410	1819	131	164	60442	59963	

1410

1414

Progress of School Children.

Table No. XVII shows a continuance of evidence that the amount of over-ageness in Montana's schools is decreasing, tho the amount of retardation is still large. Between 1920 and 1922 the percentage of over-ageness decreased from 26.8% to 22.9%. During the last biennium there was further decrease to 21.2%. The child who is over seven years of age in the first grade, over eight in the second and over nine in the third is termed over-age. Normally a child should complete the eighth grade at thirteen or fourteen and the high school at seventeen or eighteen.

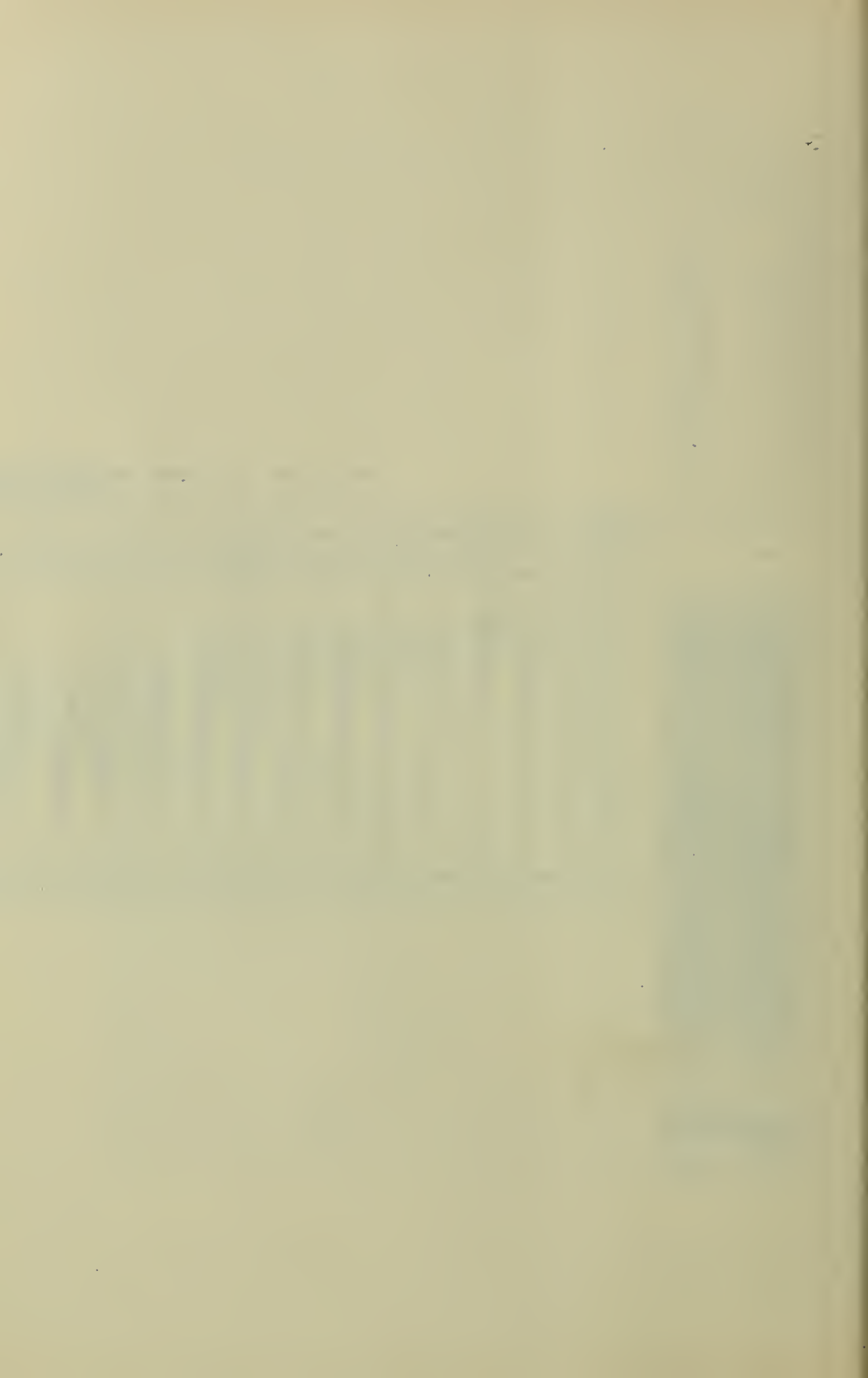
The large number of short terms in the state, the lack of any school opportunities in some places, as well as the limited preparation of a large number of Montana's rural teachers are together responsible for the number of older boys and girls who are found in lower grades. Many of them make normal progress when they have the opportunity to be in a good school.

There continues to be a larger number of retarded boys than girls. There were 14,232 boys and 10,976 girls in the schools in 1923-24 below the grades where they should normally be. The most vital factor in decreasing these figures would be the lengthening of the school term in many rural districts.

TABLE NO. XVII.—Older Than Normal Age for Grade.

Grades	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1	1,083	11.7	775	9.4	1,858	10.6
2	1,136	17.1	681	11.2	1,817	14.3
3	1,269	19.8	982	15.4	2,251	17.65
4	1,746	25.6	1,247	19.7	2,993	22.7
5	1,805	30	1,308	22.2	3,113	26.09
6	1,820	31.1	1,228	21.8	3,048	26.5
7	1,544	31.4	1,272	25.3	2,816	28.3
8	1,525	29.7	1,406	27.3	2,931	28.5
H. S. 1	839	26.3	764	21.6	1,603	23.8
H. S. 2	627	25.4	594	19.7	1,221	22.2
H. S. 3	461	24.5	399	16.9	860	20.3
H. S. 4	377	26.7	320	17.6	697	21.6
Total	14,232	23.7	10,976	18.5	25,208	21.2

The number of children who are younger than normal age for their grades, that is, under six in the first grade, under seven in the second grade, and so on, has been considerably reduced since 1920. Since under-ageness is frequently caused by too rapid promotion and by superficial standards, the lowering of the percentage of such children from 27% in 1920 to 14% in 1922 and 13.9% in 1924 may well be interpreted as meaning better standards of promotion. Standard tests are exerting considerable influence with county and city superintendents and teachers in connection with regular classroom work in determining a child's fitness for promotion. Without question a recognition of inferior standards in some school systems where entire classes doing inferior work were being promoted had led to more intelligent grading under the direction of able superintendents. Crime is perpetrated against childhood when both children and parents are deceived by too rapid promotions.



Progress of School Children.

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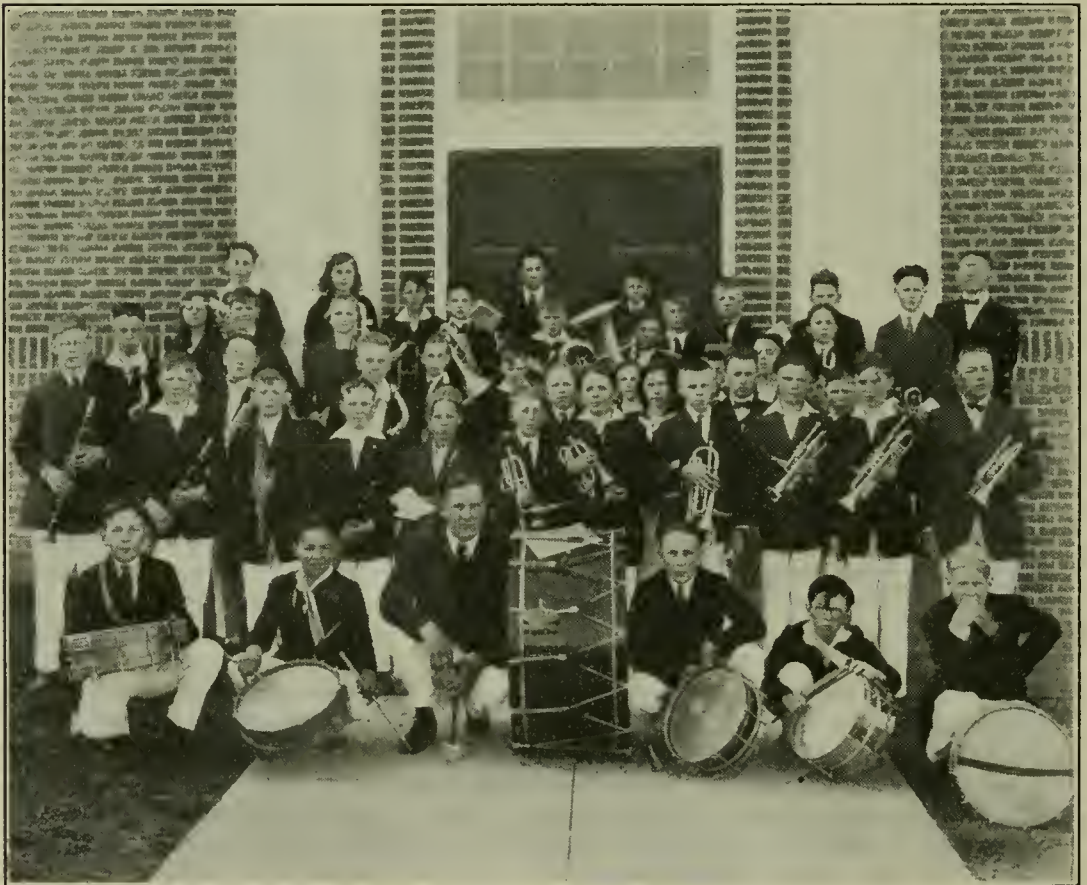
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4	1,746	25.6	1,247	19.7	2,993	22.7
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6	1,820	31.1	1,228	21.8	3,048	26.5
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From Table No. XVIII it will be seen that there were 1410 children in the first grade last year who were under six years of age, 1489 in the second grade, the number increasing to the fourth grade when it begins to diminish. In a few cases it is known that precocity is responsible for the fact that a seven year old child is in the fifth grade or a nine year old child in seventh grade. Such cases are to be watched with extreme care and every opportunity should be provided for their advancement just as rapidly as their health and development permit.

TABLE XVIII.—Younger Than Normal Age For Grade.

Grades	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
1	709	7.6	701	8.4	1,410	8.0
2	665	10.	824	13.6	1,489	11.7
3	888	13.8	999	15.7	1,887	14.8
4	908	13.3	1,150	18.2	2,058	15.6
5	710	11.7	937	15.8	1,647	13.8
6	839	14.3	1,007	17.8	1,846	16.
7	566	11.5	833	16.5	1,399	14.
8	787	15.3	808	15.7	1,595	15.5
H. S. 1	500	15.6	603	17.	1,103	16.3
H. S. 2	412	16.6	573	18.9	985	17.9
H. S. 3	284	15.1	420	17.8	704	16.6
H. S. 4	210	14.9	336	18.4	546	16.9
Total	7,478	12.4	9,191	15.4	16,669	13.9



School Orchestra—Lewistown

Besides the fact that 283 schools were unopened during the year 1923-24, Table XIX shows that 6 schools maintained sessions 20 days or less, 11 schools from 20 to 40 days, 50 schools from 40 to 60 days, and 87 schools from 60 to 80 days. There were 1410 children enrolled in schools maintaining sessions of four months or less. Over 4,000 children attended schools which were in session six months or less. Short terms almost invariably mean young, inexperienced teachers. Can the children in such schools be expected to make progress when their vacation period is often a larger part of the year than the school session?

TABLE NO. XIX.—Length of Term.

	No. of Schools	Per Cent	Pupil Enroll- ment	Per Cent
In session 20 days or less.....	6	.23	.....	.....
In session 21 to 40.....	11	.42	.....	.....
In session 41 to 60.....	50	1.93	.....	.....
In session 61 to 80.....	87	3.36	*1,410	*1.2
In session 81 to 100.....	60	2.32	655	.56
In session 101 to 120.....	188	7.26	1,954	1.66
In session 121 to 140.....	293	11.30	3,183	2.7
In session 141 to 160.....	575	22.19	8,366	7.1
In session 161 to 180.....	1,270	49.02	76,420	64.87
In session over 180.....	51	1.97	25,805	21.91
Total schools in session.....	2,591	100.00	117,793	100.00
Schools unopened	283			
Total	2,874			

*(80 da. or less.)



Powell County High School dormitory
High School building in rear

Montana is making progress in securing better attendance of pupils. The improvement is due to two causes; compulsory attendance laws are being better enforced and parents are more and more insistent that their children shall have an opportunity to secure at least an elementary education and if possible a high school education. In 1921-1922 fifteen per cent of the students attended school only 80 days or less. Table XX shows that in 1923-24 that percentage was reduced to thirteen per cent. As longer terms are being provided in city systems, a considerable number of pupils have the benefit of more than nine months' terms. In 1923-24, 11,302 children attended school longer than nine months.

TABLE NO. XX.—Attendance.

No. days attended	No. Pupils	Per Cent
20 days or less.....	3,202	2.66
21 to 40 days.....	3,690	3.06
41 to 60 days.....	3,894	3.23
61 to 80 days.....	5,115	4.25
81 to 100 days.....	5,763	4.78
101 to 120 days.....	7,207	5.98
121 to 140 days.....	9,849	8.18
141 to 160 days.....	19,248	15.98
161 to 180 days.....	51,190	42.50
Over 180 days.....	11,302	9.38
Total Attendance	120,460	100.00

Health Work.

Unfortunately lack of funds has greatly handicapped the work of looking after the health of school children, so well organized and carried out a few years ago in many counties. Without question much retardation can be traced to physical handicaps. The co-operation of a county nurse, or county health officer with the county superintendent and city superintendent of schools can do much, not only to remove the handicaps from which children suffer, but also to detect and prevent the spread of disease. It is hoped that many cities and counties may soon find it possible to give this much needed attention to the health of children. Teton county was among the few counties which last year carried out a fairly extensive program of physical examination of its school children. But few cities have retained school nurses.

Special Types of Activities.

Roundups which originally consisted almost entirely of physical contests among the various schools of a county are noticeably enlarging their events to include scholarship contests as well. Such roundups or interscholastic contests are held each spring toward the close of school in a large number of counties. Perhaps no place has worked out a more extensive program or stirred up a wider interest both within the community and thruout the county than is to be found at Terry in Prairie county. City and county superintendent and high

school principal co-operate in promoting contests in declamation, singing, spelling, arithmetic, map drawing, penmanship, written composition, school exhibits, community cooperation and health as well as athletic events including track and field work. The prizes consist of thirty-four cups, silver and bronze medals and more than twenty other prizes given by merchants and other public-spirited citizens.

Meals are furnished free to all contestants from out of town during the three days of the meet thru the generosity of the Terry commercial club and residents of the Terry and other districts. Rooms are also furnished free, many Terry boys sleeping out in tents during the meet in order to provide ample sleeping accommodations in their homes. An annual feature of the Terry roundup is a school trustees' meeting which is usually well attended.

Without question this type of annual gathering has done much to stimulate high school attendance of children from the country and at the same time has served to bring about more sympathetic relations between residents of the town and the country.



Thompson Falls School Campus, Showing High School, Corner of Grade Building, Gymnasium, and Dormitory

Enrollment and Attendance in High Schools.

In 1900 the enrollment in public high schools of the United States was 519,251; in 1922 the number had risen to 2,873,009. In 1900 sixty-eight of every 10,000 persons in the United States were attending high school; in 1922 two hundred sixty-three of every 10,000 population, proportionately four times as many, were in attendance. In 1900 thirty-three of every 1,000 enrolled in the public schools were high school pupils; in 1922 one hundred twenty-three of every 1,000 enrolled were doing high school work. Figures for Montana enrollments in recent years are given in the following tables.

TABLE NO. XXII.—High School Enrollments by Grades.

	1919-1920			1921-1922			1923-1924		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ninth Grade	2,639	3,166	5,805	3,614	3,797	7,411	3,195	3,541	6,736
Tenth Grade	1,445	1,941	3,386	2,282	2,863	5,145	2,472	3,017	5,489
Eleventh Grade	1,012	1,495	2,507	1,430	1,996	3,426	1,878	2,357	4,235
Twelfth Grade	636	1,018	1,654	994	1,538	2,532	1,410	1,819	3,229
Total	5,732	7,620	13,352	8,320	10,194	18,514	8,955	10,734	19,689

TABLE NO. XXIII.—Number of High Schools and Enrollment from 1920 to 1924.

	1920-1921			1921-1922			1922-1923			1923-1924		
	No. of Schools	Total Enrollment	Enrollment Average for each School	No. of Schools	Total Enrollment	Enrollment Average for each School	No. of Schools	Total Enrollment	Enrollment Average for each School	No. of Schools	Total Enrollment	Enrollment Average for each School
One Year High Schools	19	170	8.95	15	251	16.73	6	48	8.0	1	4	4.0
Two Year High Schools	51	584	11.45	41	521	12.71	42	519	12.36	40	471	11.78
Three Year High Schools	26	584	20.92	31	836	26.97	33	700	21.21	21	450	21.43
Four Year High Schools	116	15,098	130.15	128	17,565	137.23	134	19,115	142.65	142	18,837	132.65
Total	212	16,436	77.53	215	19,173	89.18	215	20,382	94.78	204	19,762	96.87

TABLE NO. XXIV.—High School Attendance—1922-1923.

COUNTY	Enrollment in Public High Schools	Percentage H. S. enrollment is of total enrollment
Deer Lodge	479	23.5
Gallatin	883	23.
Custer	542	22.2
Fergus	1244	21.9
Flathead	1049	21.8
Lewis & Clark	668	21.6
Sanders	269	21.4
Missoula	1025	21.2
Silver Bow	1841	21.2
Jefferson	208	20.7
Ravalli	524	19.3
Cascade	1655	18.9
Park	408	18.8
Beaverhead	280	18.6
Broadwater	117	18.3
Rosebud	308	18.3
Judith Basin	307	17.7
Lincoln	313	17.7
Powell	222	17.7
Mineral	93	17.6
Wheatland	220	17.6
Yellowstone	1229	17.6
Granite	133	17.6
Stillwater	307	17.4
Madison	261	17.
Roosevelt	448	16.8
Wibaux	149	15.8
Hill	425	15.7
Carbon	590	14.8
Meagher	71	14.6
Pondera	216	14.3
Teton	205	14.2
Musselshell	353	14.
Golden Valley	96	13.9
Liberty	90	13.2
Blaine	214	13.1
Big Horn	216	12.8
Treasure	58	12.7
Richland	305	12.3
Sweet Grass	130	12.3
Fallon	146	12.
Glacier	107	11.6
Dawson	253	10.8
Chouteau	262	10.6
Daniels	137	10.4
Sheridan	260	10.3
Toole	82	10.2
Valley	264	9.8
Prairie	93	9.5
Phillips	190	9.2
Carter	80	8.4
Garfield	78	8.3
McCone	70	6.8
Powder River	34	5.7

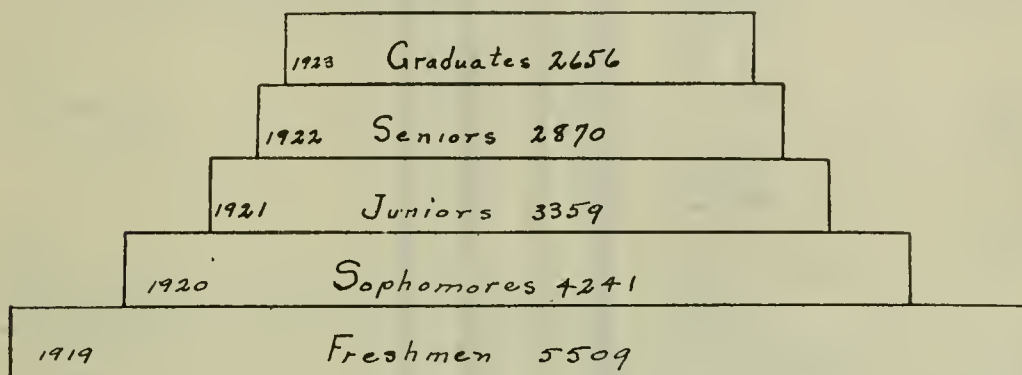
TABLE NO. XXV.—High School Attendance—1923-1924.

COUNTY	Enrollment in Public High Schools	Percentage H. S. enrollment is of total enrol.ment
Missoula	916	24.1
Deer Lodge	491	23.9
Jefferson	220	23.8
Sanders	293	22.5
Gallatin	835	22.3
Lewis and Clark	707	22.2
Flathead	934	21.9
Custer	547	21.8
Fergus	1136	21.4
Rosebud	354	21.
Broadwater	121	20.3
Ravalli	524	20.2
Hill	519	20.
Wheatland	229	19.6
Park	449	19.5
Beaverhead	268	18.7
Cascade	1606	18.3
Powell	199	17.6
Granite	115	17.5
Mineral	93	16.9
Silver Bow	1486	16.9
Yellowstone	1233	16.7
Roosevelt	413	16.2
Pondera	223	16.2
Meagher	75	16.
Wibaux	142	15.7
Lincoln	317	15.4
Sweet Grass	149	15.4
Madison	221	15.1
Carbon	579	14.9
Blaine	235	14.8
Judith Basin	247	14.8
Treasure	61	14.7
Chouteau	313	14.6
Musselshell	330	13.8
Teton	190	13.8
Toole	133	12.6
Lake	233	12.6
Stillwater	205	12.6
Golden Valley	91	12.6
Big Horn	192	12.4
Prairie	122	12.1
Richland	291	12.1
Sheridan	309	12.1
Glacier	118	11.4
Dawson	279	11.3
Phillips	215	11.3
Fallon	137	10.8
Liberty	63	10.7
Valley	256	9.9
Daniels	118	8.6
Carter	65	7.
Garfield	64	6.7
McCone	66	6.2
Powder River	35	4.9

Holding Power of Montana High Schools.

The holding power of our high schools is indicated by the tables found in the appendix. Thru following the enrollment history of any given class it is possible to ascertain how many pupils remain in school from year to year. Transfers out of any given school are approximately balanced by transfers into that school except that a certain advantage accrues to four year high schools by the entrance as juniors and seniors of pupils who did their ninth and tenth grade work in smaller schools. Graphically the situation for the class of 1923 may be indicated as follows:

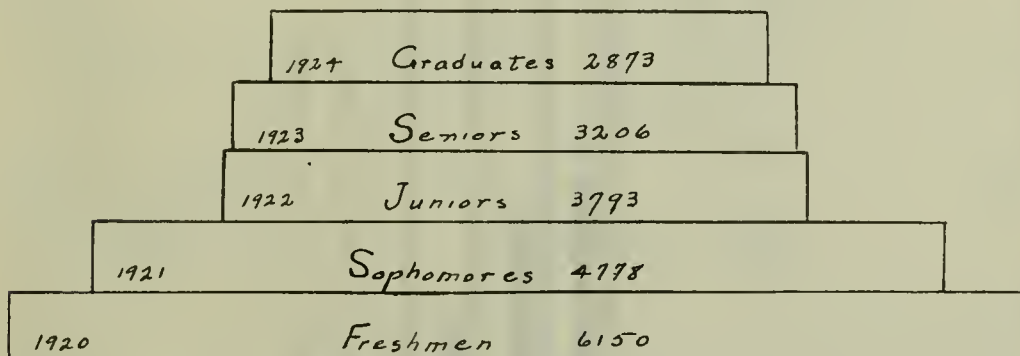
Class of 1923



Of every 100 pupils who entered as freshmen, 77 continued as sophomores, 60 continued as juniors, 50 continued as seniors, and 48 graduated. Interesting comparisons of individual schools with this state average may be instituted by study of the table to which reference has been made.

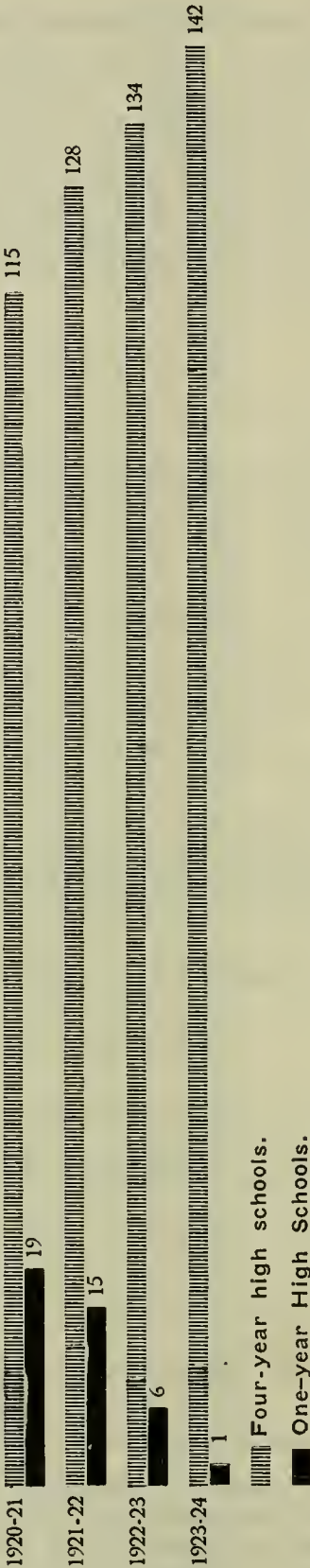
Mortality in the class of 1924 is represented by the following graph.

Class of 1924



It is evident that there is a noticable tendency toward building into larger schools. The one-year high school is developing into a two-year high school, the two-year into a three-year, and so on. Under the stress of financial difficulties and low enrollments some of the smaller high schools have been discontinued. If one is disheartened by the decrease in the number of small high schools one may secure confidence by giving attention to the steady increase in the number of four-year high schools. The following graph illustrates this situation.

Graph Showing Increase in the Number of Four-Year High Schools
and Decrease in the Number of One-Year High Schools



As might be expected, with the increase in the number of larger schools the enrollment average for each school has steadily risen from 77 to 96 in four years. The increased enrollment in the average school was marked for the first three years of this decade and, despite a slight decrease in total enrollment during 1923-1924, the average high school enrolled two more pupils last school year than during the previous year.

The aggregate days of attendance of high school pupils for 1922-1923 was 3, 020,489.5; the average number of days attendance for each pupil was 149.21; the percentage of attendance was 95.3. For 1923-1924 the aggregate days of high school attendance amounted to 2,996,064.3, the average attendance of each pupil to 151.5, and the percentage of attendance to 96.1.

The following table indicates enrollment by subjects in all Montana high schools accredited for the school year, 1923-1924.

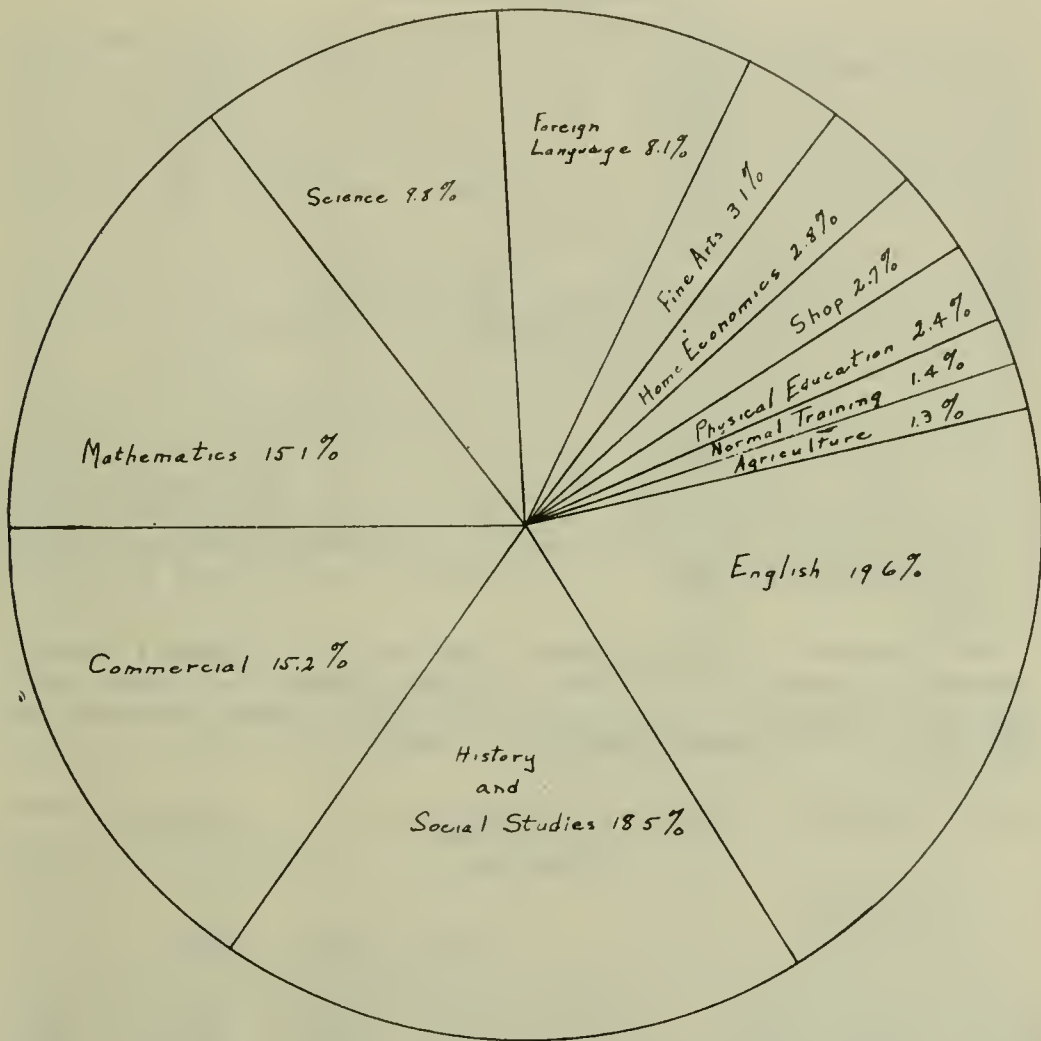
English		History	
First Year	6,552	English	114
Second year	5,558	World	1,682
Third year	4,375	Ancient	2,583
Fourth year	3,075	Med. and Modern	2,091
		Early European	444
		Later European	167
		American	4,276
Total	19,560	Total	11,357
Latin		Social Studies	
First year	2,880	General Social Science	360
Second year	1,743	American Government	2,747
Third year	209	Economics	1,844
Fourth year	82	Sociology	1,364
		Problems of American Democracy	577
Total	4,914	Total	6,892
Spanish		Commercial Work	
First year	1,181	First Year Bookkeeping	1,870
Second year	752	Second Year Bookkeeping	385
Third year	80	First Year Stenography	1,516
		Second Year Stenography	727
Total	2,013	First Year Typewriting	2,294
French		Second Year Typewriting	1,025
First year	618	Commercial Arithmetic	2,465
Second year	415	Business English	510
Third year	28	Commercial Geography	1,599
		Commercial Law	807
Total	1,061	Industrial History	162
German		Penmanship	671
First year	9	Salesmanship	210
Second year	6	Spelling	711
		Secretarial Training	61
Total	15	Total	15,013
Mathematics		Freehand Drawing	
Elementary Algebra	7,017	First Year	235
Advanced Algebra	1,329	Second Year	144
Plane Geometry	5,081	Total	379
Solid Geometry	997	Mechanical Drawing	
Plane Trigonometry	380	First Year	616
Miscellaneous	57	Second Year	535
		Total	1,151
Total	14,861	Manual Training	
Science		First Year	793
General Science	3,293	Second Year	535
Physiography	1,068	Third and Fourth Years	135
Biology	1,879	Total	1,463
Botany	175		
Zoology	49		
Physiology	91		
Geology	31		
Physics	1,625		
Chemistry	1,428		
Total	9,639		

Agriculture		Normal Training	
General	126	Psychology	446
Agronomy	272	Review of Common Branches..	403
Animal Husbandry	244	Primary Methods	194
First Year Farm Shop	331	School Organization and Man- agement	211
Second Year Farm Shop	84	Educational Methods	147
Special Subjects	204		
Total	1,261	Total	1,400
Home Economics		Physical Education	
General	74		2,458
First Year Cooking	809	Music	2,724
Second Year Cooking	109	Vocations	1,081
First Year Sewing	1,066	Public Speaking	243
Second Year Sewing	323	Journalism	49
Special Subjects	373	Miscellaneous Subjects	13
Total	2,754		



Missoula County High School
See Table XXV

As would be expected, English leads in the number of enrollments with the history-social studies group a close second. Then follow in turn commercial work, mathematics, science, foreign language, the fine arts (music and drawing), home economics, shop work (including mechanical drawing), physical education, normal training, and agriculture. The relative enrollments in these major departments may be seen from the following graphical representation.



Nearly three-fourths of the enrollments are for subjects in the five academic departments. Approximately half of the remaining enrollments are for commercial work, thus leaving only about one-eighth of the total enrollment in fine arts, physical education, and vocational work aside from business subjects. It is to be hoped that with returning prosperity the pupils of our Montana high schools may be given opportunity for more work in these somewhat neglected departments.

More pupils take Latin than all other foreign languages combined, and very few pupils elect more than two years of any foreign language. The ascendancy of general science is noticeable, while consolidation of botany and zoology into biology courses is common. The passing of English history as a separate subject is obvious. The one-year world history course is popular in smaller schools while the larger schools with their greater variety of elective subjects usually

prefer to give pupils opportunity for two years of foreign history. The rising popularity of social studies other than history is indicated by an enrollment of considerably more than half as many pupils in these subjects as in history courses. These and similar deductions are interesting and illuminating as marking the trend of the curriculums and pupils' choices in Montana high schools.

Vocational Education.

In 1917 Congress passed what is known as the Smith-Hughes Act, an act to establish vocational classes in agriculture, trades and home economics in the high schools of the various states. The Act provides that the Federal Government will pay one-half the expenses of such work, and that the states and local communities shall appropriate an equal amount. The Legislature of Montana immediately took advantage of the Act by making an appropriation to match the Federal appropriation. Since 1917 practical work in agriculture which leads directly to farming occupations, work in home economics which prepares for home making, and industrial work which prepares for trade occupations has been given in approximately sixty high schools of Montana. The number of schools in which the work is given is limited by State appropriations. The last session of the State Legislature appropriated the sum of \$14,000 for each of the two following years. The Federal appropriation was \$34,666.52, or more than twice the State appropriation. In other words, during the past two years the Federal Government has contributed \$2 for each \$1 contributed by the State. This has made it possible to greatly extend the vocational work in Montana. For the year ending June 30, 1925, Montana will receive the sum of \$38,329.40.

The following nineteen schools, enrolling 471 students, were reimbursed for work in agriculture. Besides courses for these regular high school students, short courses of various types reaching over 5,000 farmers were offered during the year.

TABLE NO. XXVI.—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Agricultural Smith-Hughes Schools.
1923-1924

Name of School	Enrollment	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Belt High School	26	\$ 948.03	\$ 301.97	\$ 1,250.00
Big Sandy High School	37	948.03	301.97	1,250.00
Browning High School	22	948.03	251.97	1,250.00
Chinook High School	12	350.00	400.00	750.00
Custer County High School	40	948.03	310.97	1,250.00
Fergus County High School	36	948.03	101.97	1,050.00
Flathead County High School	24	948.03	251.97	1,200.00
Gallatin County High School	40	948.03	251.97	1,200.00
Harlowton High School	22	948.03	251.97	1,200.00
Havre High School	29	448.03	751.97	1,200.00
Jordan High School	12	448.03	540.76	988.79
Lincoln Co. High School	12	500.00	200.00	700.00
Manhattan High School	37	948.03	251.97	1,200.00
Moccasin High School	17	948.03	251.97	1,200.00
Powell Co. High School	14	448.03	51.97	500.00
Ryegate High School	12	948.03	301.97	1,250.00
Simms High School	17	798.04	190.74	988.78
Sweet Grass Co. High School	20	448.03	801.97	1,250.00
Whitehall High School	22	798.03	190.76	988.79
Total	451	\$14,666.52	\$ 5,949.84	\$20,616.36

Because of the limited amount of state funds available, the state board of education provided for matching the federal funds available for trade and industrial work with the local funds of school districts and county high schools.

TABLE NO. XXVII.—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Evening Trade or Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1923-1924.

Name of School	Enroll- ment	Federal Funds	
Anaconda City Schools	33	\$ 150.00	
Butte City Schools	70	384.00	No state funds
Custer Co. High School	27	100.00	used.
Deer Lodge City Schools	27	192.00	
Laurel City Schools	18	125.00	Federal funds
Park Co. High School	18	75.00	matched by
Three Forks High School	9	60.00	local funds.
Total	203	\$1,086.00	

TABLE NO. XXVIII.—Enrollment and Reimbursement in Part-Time Trade or Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1923-1924.

Name of School	Enroll- ment	Federal Funds	
Belt Public School	14	\$ 320.00	
Big Sandy Public School	18	150.00	
Browning Public School	36	250.00	No state funds
Chinook Public School	30	200.00	used.
Custer Co. High School	12	120.00	
Flathead Co. High School	34	454.00	Federal funds
Harlowton Public School	14	150.00	matched by
Havre Public School	58	474.00	local funds.
Manhattan Public School	32	246.00	
Total	248	\$2,358.00	

TABLE NO. XXIX.—Enrollment and Reimbursement in All-Day Trade or Industrial Smith-Hughes Schools, 1923-1924.

Name of School	Enroll- ment	Federal Funds	No state funds used.
Flathead Co. High School	15	\$ 900.00	
Gallatin Co. High School	26	1,320.00	Federal funds
Total	41	\$2,220.00	matched by local funds.

Home Economics.

Owing to the very meager funds provided by the Smith-Hughes Act for home economics work, Montana has given but limited encouragement to this work. Successful programs of home economics work were reimbursed last year in only three schools, tho 32 other schools offering home economics work were visited and assisted in the organization of their work when reimbursement was not possible. Five schools will be reimbursed in 1924-25.

TABLE NO. XXX.—Enrollment and Reimbursement of All-Day Home Economics Smith-Hughes Classes, 1923-24.

Name of School	Enroll- ment	Federal Funds	State Funds	Total
Belt Public School	33	\$ 666.66	\$ 145.82	\$ 812.48
Gallatin Co. High School	108	666.66	833.34	1,500.00
Sweet Grass Co. High School	14	666.66	220.84	887.50
Total	155	\$1,999.98	\$1,200.00	\$3,199.98

TABLE NO. XXXI.—Reimbursement in Evening Home Economics Smith-Hughes Schools, 1923-24.

Name of School	State Funds
Anaconda Public School	\$120.00
Bozeman Public School	166.00
Great Falls Public School	72.00
Harlowton Public School	51.00
Powell Co. High School	72.00
Whitehall Public School	36.00
Total	\$517.00

High School Normal Training Departments.

Normal training departments in Montana high schools were authorized by the Legislature in 1917. This action was in answer to a demand for better trained teachers in rural schools. The course offered is a part of regular high school work in the eleventh and twelfth years and graduates from this department are granted teachers' certificates without examination valid for two years.

From the point of view of professional training, the work offered is only a slight beginning but it enables many young teachers who find it impossible to attend teachers' colleges immediately after graduation from high school to equip themselves with some preparation for the business of teaching. Some of the large high schools, which do not maintain this work, annually graduate students who find it necessary to go into teaching with only a short summer school term in which to secure any professional training.

Of the teachers employed in normal training work during the year 1923-24, twelve were university graduates and two held masters' degrees. The majority of them had had special preparation for and experience in the work of instructing teachers. As is true in every department of school work, the best teaching material has been turned out by the schools paying salaries high enough to attract superior teachers.

The law provides reimbursement from state funds to equal half of the salaries paid the normal training instructors for time actually



Graduates of Normal Training Class 1923 Custer County High School

spent in normal training work. Reimbursements, based upon the number of teachers, salaries, and proportion of time devoted to the work in 1923-24, were as follows:

TABLE NO. XXXII.

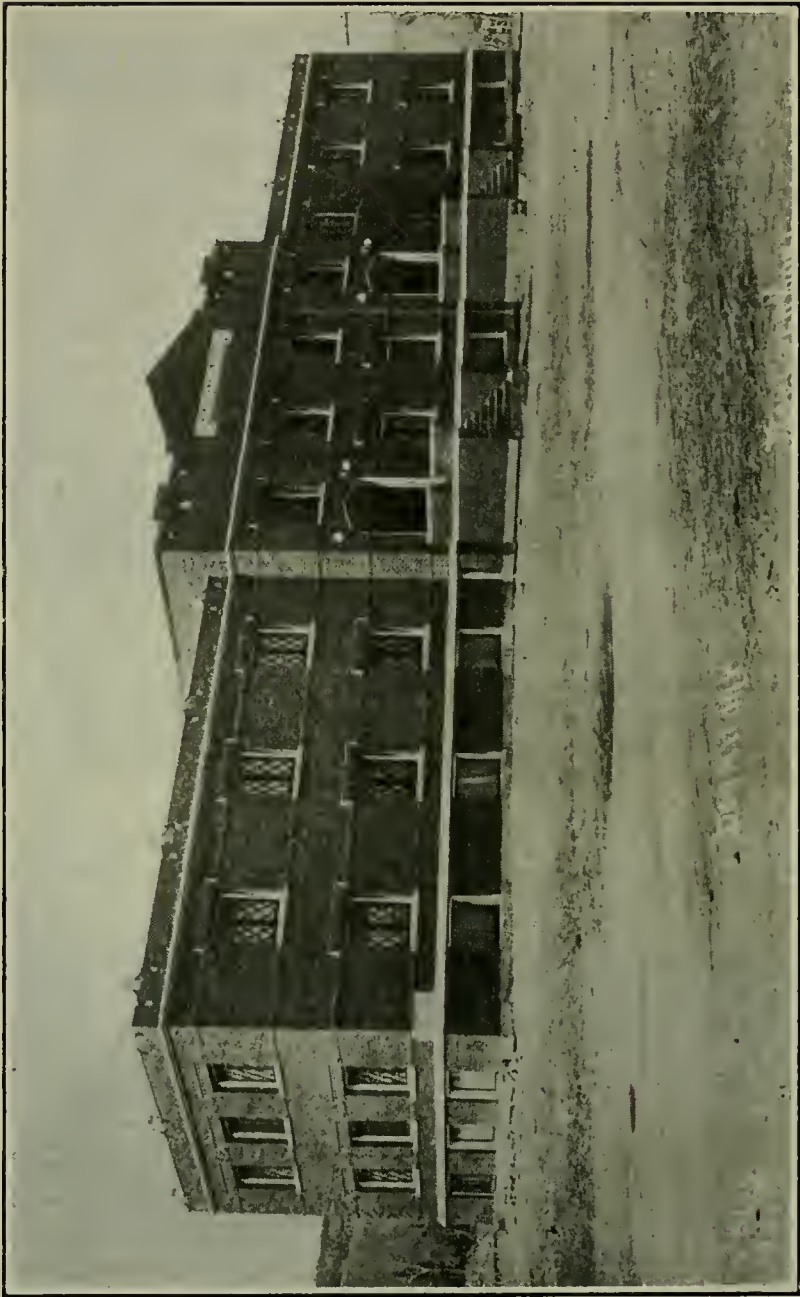
Belt	\$ 950.00
Boulder (Jefferson Co.)	850.00
Bozeman (Gallatin Co.)	900.00
Butte	1,080.00
Choteau (Teton Co.)	850.00
Conrad	900.00
Eureka (Lincoln Co.)	1,393.75
Glasgow	900.00
Kalispell (Flathead Co.)	1,700.00
Lewistown (Fergus Co.)	900.00
Livingston (Park Co.)	1,000.00
Miles City (Custer Co.)	975.00
Shelby	622.50
Stanford	875.00
Thompson Falls	900.00
Wibaux (Wibaux Co.)	1,000.00
Wolf Point	900.00
Total	\$16,696.25

TABLE NO. XXXIII.—History of Normal Training Departments by Years.

Year	Number of High Schools	Number of Students	Number of Graduates	Amount of Reimburse- ment
1917-18	7	57		\$ 5,168.63
1918-19	12	147	33	7,727.80
1919-20	20	245	66	13,556.85
1920-21	23	337	94	20,400.58
1921-22	21	430	120	21,256.25
1922-23	16	411	133	15,674.46
1923-24	17	368	139	16,696.25
1924-25	18			



Martinsdale School—Remodeled from old box car type of building



Dormitory of Jefferson County High School—Boulder

THE TEACHERS

Training of Montana Teachers.

From Table No. XXXIV. it is readily seen that high school graduates with twelve weeks of normal training constitute the largest group of Montana's elementary teachers. 1245 of a total of 1498 of teachers with such training are to be found in one-teacher schools. The next largest group of elementary teachers, 1460, are normal graduates, of whom 946 are found in city schools of first and second class districts. There still are to be found a few teachers with only an eighth grade education, four teaching in one-room rural schools and one in a village. 18 have had only one year of high school training. These persons doubtless belong to the group of experienced teachers possessing certificates issued previous to the requirement of high school graduation.

TABLE NO. XXXIV.—Amount and Kind of Preparation of 4784 Elementary Teachers. 1923-1924.

TRAINING	1 Teacher Schools	2 Teacher Schools	Villages of 2nd Class Districts	City Schools 1st & 2nd Class Districts	Total	Per Cent
Four years or more above 4 yr. H. S.....	92	10	26	118	246	5.1
Three years above 4 year H. S.....	68	15	33	103	219	4.6
Two years above 4 year H. S.....	306	42	156	956	1460	30.5
One year above 4 year H. S.....	524	73	174	170	941	19.7
Four year H. S. graduate—12 wks. normal training	1245	74	106	73	1498	31.3
Three years H. S. or equivalent—12 wks. normal training	178	7	25	4	214	4.5
Two years H. S. or equivalent—12 wks. normal training	164	3	6	10	183	3.8
One year H. S. or equivalent.....	13	.....	4	1	18	.4
Only eighth grade education.....	4	.....	1	.....	5	.1
TOTAL	2594	224	531	1435	4784	100.0
Without professional training in 5 years..	169	18	29	159	375	7.8
Without professional training in 10 years..	115	4	25	36	180	3.8
Without professional training in 15 years..	90	2	18	25	135	2.8
TOTAL	374	24	72	220	690	14.4

Preparation of High School Teachers.

Table No. XXXV. shows one high school teacher in a village in the state who has had four years of high school and twelve weeks of normal training. There are 22 high school teachers who have had but one year above a four year high school course. It would be encouraging to note that more than 74% of Montana's high school teachers have had four years or more beyond a four year high school course if the biennial report of 1922 did not show 76% of the high school teachers to have four years of training beyond high school graduation.

TABLE NO. XXXV.—Amount and Kind of Preparation of 1,054 High School Teachers. 1923-24.

TRAINING	Villages of 3rd Class Districts	Cities of 1st & 2nd Class Districts	Total	Per Cent
Four years or more above 4 year H. S.	200	584	784	74.38
Three years above a 4 year H. S.	51	61	112	10.62
Two years above a 4 year H. S.	54	81	135	12.81
One year above a 4 year H. S.	11	11	22	2.09
Four year H. S. graduate with 12 weeks normal training	1	....	1	.10
TOTAL	317	737	1,054	100.00
Without professional training in 5 years.....	8	45	53	5.
Without professional training in 10 years.....	7	12	19	1.8
Without professional training in 15 years.....	4	13	17	1.6
TOTAL	19	70	89	8.4

Note: See page 16 of Biennial Report for 1922 for comparisons.

Among both elementary and high school teachers are to be found an astonishing number of teachers who have had no professional training within 15 years. 135 elementary teachers and 17 high school teachers are reported as without that training within 15 years. 180 elementary teachers and 19 high school teachers have had no professional training within the past 10 years while 375 elementary teachers and 53 high school teachers have had no professional training within the past 5 years. It is slightly encouraging to note that there has been a decrease during the past two years among both the high school and elementary teachers in the numbers who have been negligent regarding professional training.



Tar paper shack—Prairie county school

TABLE NO. XXXVI.—Annual Salaries of Teachers, Elementary Schools
(1923-1924)
(Salaries of Superintendents and Principals not included.)

Salaries	One and Two Teacher (Rural)	3 or More Teachers in Districts of		All Classes (Rural, Village and City)	
		3rd Class (Village)	1st & 2nd Class (City)	Number	Per Cent
	Number of Teachers				
Less than \$600.....	316	0	3	319	7.1
\$ 601 to \$ 700.....	302	1	2	305	6.7
\$ 701 to \$ 800.....	456	0	0	456	10.1
\$ 801 to \$ 900.....	678	18	25	721	15.9
\$ 901 to \$1000.....	408	76	39	523	11.6
\$1001 to \$1100.....	198	92	61	351	7.8
\$1101 to \$1200.....	171	156	222	549	12.1
\$1201 to \$1300.....	68	73	252	393	8.7
\$1301 to \$1400.....	44	60½	198	302½	6.7
\$1401 to \$1500.....	11	19	146	176	3.9
\$1501 to \$1600.....	3	7	61	71	1.6
\$1601 to \$1700.....	0	4	129	133	2.9
Over \$1700	1	0	220	221	4.9
	2656	506½	1358	4520½	100.0

TABLE NO. XXXVI.—Annual Salaries of High School Teachers, 1923-1924.
(Salaries of Principals not included.)

Salaries	Third Class	First and 2nd Class	All High Schools	
	Number of teachers		Number	Per Cent
\$ 900 to \$1000.....	0	1	1	0.0
\$1001 to \$1100.....	4	0	4	0.0
\$1101 to \$1200.....	19	6	25	0.3
\$1201 to \$1300.....	31	26	57	0.6
\$1301 to \$1400.....	66	83	149½	1.6
\$1401 to \$1500.....	44	122	166	1.9
\$1501 to \$1600.....	17	106	123	1.4
\$1601 to \$1700.....	14	71	85	1.0
Over \$1700	35	247	282	3.2
	230	662	892½	100.0

Note: These tables refer to teaching positions only. Hence the totals are slightly smaller than the corresponding ones in tables XXXV and XXXVI which give the actual number of teachers.



Interior of building shown on page 54



Thompson Falls Dormitory



Thompson Falls Gymnasium

ADMINISTRATION

The State Department of Education.

The work of this department during the past two years has covered the very important task of revision of the state courses of study. In 1923 the rural course of study was revised and in 1924 the city course was revised and enlarged to include courses in penmanship and some work in physical education not heretofore covered. Both were tasks of many months and represent the best thot of a number of educators of the state as well as of members of the department.

High School Supervision.

The work of high school supervision has made satisfactory progress. During the two years covered by this report the high school supervisor made a total of 390 visits to high schools in the state, 187 of these during the school year 1922-1923 and 203 during the year 1923-1924. Such visits include the checking and preparing of reports on the heating, lighting, and ventilation of buildings; the sanitary and general health conditions existing about the buildings and grounds; the equipment in school furniture; text and library books, laboratory apparatus, etc.; the condition of school records, especially those which concern attendance and credits of pupils; the program of classes; such miscellaneous matters as the length of the school day, the length of periods, discipline, general intellectual and moral tone of the school, methods of employing teachers, student activities, efficiency in the elementary school, finance, plans for the future, and the like.

One very important part of the visit consists in observing the classroom instruction given. During the past two years 644 classrooms have been visited for a period of not less than fifteen minutes each and the work of the teachers in charge observed for that much time or longer. Whenever possible, a brief conference with the teacher followed the classroom visit.

Time for consultation with the principal of the school visited is always reserved. Usually conference is held with the county superintendent. Frequently school problems are discussed with one or more members of the board of trustees.

Each high school and academy applying for accrediting is required to file with the superintendent of public instruction two reports each year, one in the fall, the other in the spring of the year. In addition, schools belonging to the Northwest and North Central accrediting associations file yearly reports. Thus it becomes necessary to check approximately 500 reports each year in anticipation of making recommendations regarding accrediting of high schools.

Course of study work completed during the past two years includes the issuance of the Manual on Organization and Administration of Montana High Schools (1923) and the Library Manual for Montana High Schools (1923). The manuscript of an English course of study is at the present time ready to go to the printer. Considerable work preliminary to the issuance of courses in other high school subjects has been done .

Other miscellaneous duties which have been performed include taking care of correspondence, examination of new textbooks, attendance at educational meetings, preparation of addresses, participation in

committee meetings of various kinds, and the following of educational problems through the kind of professional reading expected of anyone engaged in educational or other professional work.

Rural School Supervision.

There is a growing conviction thruout the country that the state must make itself responsible for the improvement of the rural schools within its boundaries. There are 32 states today assuming such responsibility by employing from 1 to 12 rural school supervisors with special training who work under the direction of the state superintendent of public instruction. In all these states except Delaware and Connecticut a county superintendent is the local administrative and supervisory officer. In Connecticut the township is the administrative unit, and the administrative duties are discharged by a local school committee. The supervision of the schools is delegated to 34 so-called "supervising agents" from the state department of public instruction whose salaries are paid by the state. The statutes of Ohio, Maryland, New Jersey and Wisconsin provide for one or more trained rural school supervisors in each county, the state paying the salaries in the last two instances.

Montana Plan of Supervision.

Montana is one of the 32 commonwealths assuming state responsibility for the improvement of rural schools by employing two rural school supervisors who spend most of the nine school months in the field with the county superintendents and the rural school teachers. Since it is desirable that the supervisor shall have an opportunity to follow up her own work, each is assigned to a definite section of the state. The railroad facilities make a northern and southern division more convenient as well as more economical, hence one supervisor covers the northern half of the state and the other the southern. Both have had the varied teaching experiences and the wide training in addition to the special training required for the type of service demanded by the position. Both have had teaching experience in rural school, grade, and high school work. In addition both have been engaged in the pre-service training of teachers. One has been a county superintendent of schools. Each holds degrees of Bachelor of Arts and of Master of Arts.

The Function of Rural Supervision.

Contrary to the idea held by the uninitiated, the work of the supervisor is not critical inspection, but helpful supervision which shall terminate in better educational opportunities for the boys and girls in the rural schools. All cities of any considerable size provide one general supervisor for every 20 teachers employed and in addition frequently provide supervisors of such special subjects as penmanship, drawing, music, and physical education. If teachers of city elementary grades, most of whom have achieved at least normal school graduation, require the help of supervisors, the necessity for rural school supervision can scarcely be questioned. The majority of the rural school teachers in Montana have had little professional training beyond the high school and are as a rule inexperienced and would not be employed in a city school system because of their inadequate preparation. The function of the supervisor, then, must be a professional one; namely, to train these rural teachers while in service. The activities of the supervisor aim to provide for the achievement of three objectives: (1) the improvement of classroom instruction, (2) helping

teachers to grow professionally and (3) assisting the county superintendent by setting up definite objectives for the county and giving suggestions for the solution of administrative and supervisory problems that present themselves in the county.

Work Done by the Supervisors.

As was previously indicated, during the nine school months of 1923-1924 the supervisors spent most of their time out in the state with the rural school teachers and the county superintendents. From 1 to 11 days were spent in a county during the past year, the number depending upon the size of the county and the number of teachers under the county superintendent's supervision, together with the possibility of making a schedule that will best accommodate the largest number of counties.

GROUP MEETINGS. The major portion of such field work consisted of one-day group teachers' meetings conducted at such points as to make one meeting easily accessible to each teacher. These one-day meetings were frequently conducted in a rural school in a remote section of the county with only 3, 4 or 5 teachers present. The program was carried out exactly as it was in the meetings held in larger centers with a larger attendance, thus making it possible for all the teachers in the county to receive equal benefits from the work of the supervisor. The day's work consisted of demonstration teaching by the supervisor to bring to the teachers the most effective teaching methods in some particular subject, discussion of the teaching observed, definite suggestions given by supervisor for improvement of teaching procedure, references and readings suggested for the professional improvement of the teachers and discussion and suggestions to help teachers with their particular problems which they are asked to present at the meeting for solution.

Because of the difficulty of acquiring numerous teaching skills all within the limited period of time, the supervisor's energies are directed toward improving methods of teaching a few subjects. Each year one subject is stressed, consideration being given to some vital phase of another subject also. In 1923-24 the improvement of reading received chief emphasis at the group meetings. Demonstration of informal tests for discovering children's specific reading difficulties were given. These difficulties were then discussed and demonstrations given of exercises designed to help overcome the weaknesses found. In addition teaching of penmanship or geography and planning seatwork that has educative value received attention. For the current year, 1924-25, language is the subject being stressed, but further work is done in reading to supplement the plans laid in last year's meetings.

These one-day group meetings are supplanting the former institute type which lasted from two to five days, necessitated closing school for that length of time, employed several speakers at considerable expense, was largely inspirational, and because of the number of subjects stressed was probably not materially effective in improving the teaching of any subject. The group meetings are growing in favor because of the specific advantages they offer: (1) Only one day of school is lost. (2) Because of the intensive work on one or two subjects the teachers gain a few specific teaching skills. (3) Less expense is incurred by the teacher and none by the county. A few counties held institutes during 1923-24, but the majority conducted group meetings of the intensive character indicated.

TABLE NO. XXXVIII.—Meetings Conducted in the Counties.

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of meetings	Kind of meetings	No. of teachers attending
Beaverhead	3	1	Lima.....	Group	10
Big Horn	11	4	Lodge Grass..... Hardin..... Community No. 16..... Lodge Grass.....	Group	54
Blaine	3	3	Weng..... Lohman..... Little Jewel.....	Group	25
Broadwater	4	3	Canton..... Toston..... Townsend.....	2 Group 1 Institute	30 40
Carbon	4	3	Red Lodge..... Red Lodge..... Fromberg.....	Group	50 85
Carter	2	0	.....	*	
Cascade	8	3	Great Falls..... Sun River..... Fife.....	Group	66
Chouteau	6	6	Big Sandy..... Carter..... Ft. Benton..... Highwood..... Genou..... Geraldine.....	Group	58
Custer	8	3	Beebe..... Ismay..... Miles City.....	Group	44
Daniels	3	2	Flaxville..... Scobey.....	Group	46
Dawson	6	6	Lindsay..... Intake..... Bloomfield..... Crackerbox..... Richey..... Glendive.....	Group	140
Deer Lodge	2	1	Anaconda.....	Group	15
Fallon	9	5	Baker..... Ollie..... Plevna..... Fertile Prairie..... Willard.....	Group	85
Fergus	9	8	Lewistown..... Roy..... Winnett..... Hilger..... Grass Rangs..... Winifred..... Denton..... Straw.....	Group	145
Flathead	6	1	Kalispell.....	Group	20
Gal'atin	4	2	Bozeman..... Bozeman.....	Institute Institute	50 75
Garfield	4	2	Fairview School..... Sand Springs.....	Group	13

*Visiting schools.

TABLE NO. XXXVIII.—Meetings Conducted in the Counties—Continued

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of meetings	Kind of meetings	No. of teachers attending
Glacier	6	4	F. Lake School..... Cut Bank..... Browning..... Glacier Park.....	Group	32
Golden Valley	4	3	Ryegate..... Lavina..... Rothiemay.....	Group	30
*Granite	0	0	.....	.....	.....
†Hill	0	0	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	4	1	Boulder.....	Group	20
Judith Basin	6	3	Stanford..... Moccasin..... Buffalo.....	Group	56
Lake	5	5	Green Mt. School..... Ronan..... St. Ignatius..... Dayton..... Poison.....	Group	61
Lewis & Clark	7	3	Wolf Creek..... Warren..... Augusta.....	Group	58
Liberty	3	3	Lothair..... Chester..... Joplin.....	Group	28
Lincoln	4	2	Eureka..... Libby.....	Group	71
McCone	6	4	Vida..... Circle..... Watkins..... Patton Hill.....	Group	45
Madison	5	0	.....	§	.....
Meagher	3	3	Martinsdale..... Ringling..... White Sulphur Spgs....	Group	28
Mineral	3	3	St. Regis..... Alberton..... Superior.....	Group	27
Missoula	5	3	Missoula..... Frenchtown..... Clinton.....	Group	33
Musselshell	6	6	Four Corners..... Klein..... Melstone..... Musselshell..... Roundup..... Roundup.....	Group	101
Park	3	2	Wilsall..... Livingston.....	Group	75
Phillips	6	5	Regina..... Dodson..... Austin..... Saco..... Malta.....	Group	56

*Schedule cancelled because of serious accident to county superintendent.

†Schedule cancelled because of epidemics in county.

§Visiting Schools.

TABLE NO. XXXVIII.—Meetings Conducted in the Counties—Continued

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of meetings	Kind of meetings	No. of teachers attending
Pondera	7	3	Valier..... Conrad..... Conrad.....	1 Institute 2 Group	48 32
Powder River	5	1	Broadus.....	Group	12
Powell	3	0		*	
Prairie	8	6	Pershing..... Pleasant Ridge..... Bosart..... Mildred..... Bosart..... Terry.....	Group	71
Ravalli	3	2	Darby..... Hamilton.....	Group	49
Richland	3	0		*	
Roosevelt	3	3	Froid..... Bainville..... Wolf Point.....	Group	111
Rosebud	9	4	Rosebud..... Ashland..... Howard..... Ingemar.....	Group	77
Sanders	3	2	Thompson Falls..... Plains.....	Group	49
Sheridan	3	3	Plentywood..... Westby..... Dagmar.....	Group	93
Silver Bow	6	1	Ramsay.....	Group	16
Stillwater	5	2	Columbus..... Columbus.....	Institute	100
Sweet Grass	4	1	Big Timber.....	Group	55
Teton	6	3	Power..... Fairfield..... Choteau.....	2 Group 1 Institute	17 63
Toole	4	2	Sunburst..... Shelby.....	Group	24
Treasure	3	2	Myers..... Hysham.....	Group	14
Valley	3	3	Glasgow..... Opheim..... Hinsdale.....	Group	61
Wheatland	2	1	Harlowton.....	Institute	35
Wibaux	2	1	Wibaux.....	Institute	55
Yellowstone	6	5	Billings..... Custer..... Broadview..... Worden..... Billings.....	Group	45 141

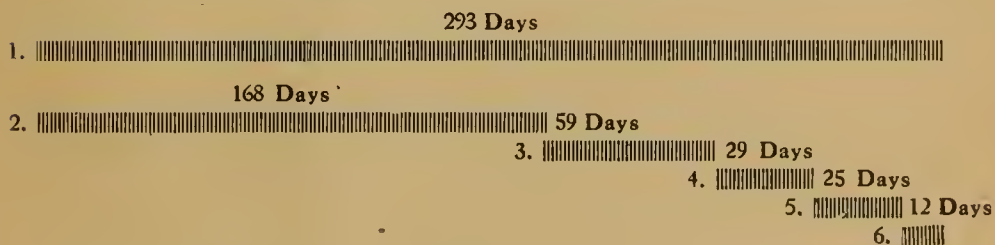
*Visiting schools.

VISITING SCHOOLS. This question is frequently asked the supervisors: "Do you visit every rural school in your half of the state?" Because of the large number of rural schools, supervision by personal visits would be well-nigh impossible as well as uneconomical and ineffective. The group meetings give the supervisor an opportunity to meet every rural teacher in the county, thus effecting improvement of the rural schools thru the professional growth of the teacher. Since the state does not at present maintain a supervisor for the elementary grades in city and village schools, these teachers also avail themselves of the opportunity for professional improvement by attending the meetings held in their locality. Frequently, however, the supervisor accompanies the county superintendent to certain rural schools to suggest solutions of problems that offer difficulties. The two supervisors visited 75 rural schools during 1923-24. They also visit elementary grades when an opportunity offers and at the request of the local superintendent makes suggestions for the improvement of instruction in his school. 48 days were spent in visiting rural schools and grades during the past school year, and 11 days were spent in visiting high school normal training departments during class work and while the seniors were in practice teaching in the rural schools.

OTHER FIELD WORK. The supervisors assisted in the course of instruction at the official two weeks' conference of the county superintendents held in Dillon in January, and also at the three days' conference of the high school normal training teachers held in Helena during the last week in August. They further took part on the October programs of the Montana Education Association held in Great Falls and Miles City, respectively, and also of the Inland Empire Association at Spokane in April.

OTHER DUTIES. During the months when the schools are not in session, the supervisors shape their plans for directing the next year's field work along approved progressive and worth while lines. This

Showing distribution of Supervisors time while engaged in field work
1923-1924.



1. Entire time spent in field work.
2. Proportion of time spent in instruction at teachers' meetings in counties.
3. Proportion of time spent in visiting rural schools, grades and normal training departments.
4. Proportion of time spent in assisting county superintendents with standard tests and with problems relating to their official duties.
5. Proportion of time spent in instruction at official conferences for county superintendents and high school normal training teachers.
6. Proportion of time spent in participation at Montana Education and Inland Empire Association Meetings.

TABLE NO. XXXVIII.—Meetings Conducted in the Counties—Continued

County	No. of Days in County	No. of Meetings	Place of meetings	Kind of meetings	No. of teachers attending
Pondera	7	3	Valier.....	1 Institute	48
			Conrad.....	2 Group	32
			Conrad.....		
Powder River	5	1	Broadus.....	Group	12
Powell	3	0		*	
Prairie	8	6	Pershing.....	Group	71
			Pleasant Ridge.....		
			Bosart.....		
			Mildred.....		
			Bosart.....		
			Terry.....		
Ravalli	3	2	Darby.....	Group	49
			Hamilton.....		
Richland	3	0		*	
Roosevelt	3	3	Froid.....	Group	111
			Bainville.....		
			Wolf Point.....		
Rosebud	9	4	Rosebud.....	Group	77
			Ashland.....		
			Howard.....		
			Ingomar.....		
Sanders	3	2	Thompson Falls.....	Group	49
			Plains.....		
Sheridan	3	3	Plentywood.....	Group	93
			Westby.....		

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OTHER DUTIES. During the months when the schools are not in session, the supervisors shape their plans for directing the next year's field work along approved, progressive and worth while lines. This requires wide study and careful weighing of values on their part in order that they may bring to the teachers in the field that which is approved by the best educational practice and not that which is merely theoretically progressive. Under the direction of the state superintendent of public instruction they are further responsible for the making and the revision of courses of study for the rural schools, the city grades, and the high school normal training departments. During the recent biennium both the rural school and the city grade courses of study were revised. The high school normal training bulletin has just been revised and is now in the hands of the printer.

TABLE NO. XXXIX.—Expense of State Supervision.
July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924.

	High School Supervisor	Two Rural School Supervisors	Total
Salary	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 4,868.79	\$ 7,368.79
Traveling Expenses	1,190.46	1,839.79	3,029.96
Total	\$ 3,690.46	\$ 6,708.29	\$10,398.72

Expenses of State Department of Public Instruction.
July 1, 1923 to June 20, 1924.

	Salary	Traveling Expenses	Total
Superintendent	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 897.63	\$ 4,497.63
Deputy	2,500.00	26.92	2,526.92
Two Rural Supervisors.....	4,868.79	1,839.50	6,708.29
High School Supervisor.....	2,500.00	1,190.46	3,690.46
	\$13,468.79	\$ 3,954.51	
Clerk	1,380.00		1,380.00
Stenographers	1,709.19		1,709.19
Total Salaries	\$16,557.98		
Postage			\$ 750.00
Printing and Stationery*			1,761.28
Telephone and Telegraph			225.51
Express and Drayage			321.69
Furniture, Furnishings, and Books			71.21
Repairs and Replacements			199.00
Sundry Supplies and Expenses			125.73
Total Expenses			\$23,966.91
Appropriation			28,644.00
Balance			\$ 4,707.09

*Printing covers cost of school registers, contract blanks, textbook price lists, report blanks, census reports, election notices, etc., to be used in schools or by the school officers of the state.

Certification of Teachers.

The certification department during the past year issued 4183 credentials for teaching. Of the certificates issued, 1612 were based upon teachers' examinations while 1149 were based upon normal or college graduation. There were 289 renewals of certificates and 211 special certificates based upon special training for teaching such special subjects as music, drawing, art, agriculture, etc. There were 922 permits issued allowing teachers to teach until the next teachers' examination.

The expense of this department is covered entirely by the fees from the issuance of teachers' certificates and so far the department has been entirely self supporting. The expenses of the past year have been as follows:

TABLE NO. XL.—Financial Statement State Teachers' Certificate Fund.
July 1, 1923 to June 30, 1924.

Receipts.	
Balance July 1, 1923.....	\$ 2,011.84
Receipts from fees for teachers' certificates.....	9,637.00
Total receipts	\$11,648.84
Expenses.	
Salary of clerk.....	\$ 1,965.00
Salary of assistants and stenographers.....	1,942.68
Salaries of 15 graders of examination booklets.....	2,516.26
Travel expense State Board of Educational Examiners..	661.02
Printing, engrossing and supplies.....	1,345.38
Postage	445.00
Express, drayage, telephone and telegraph.....	43.79
Total expenses	\$ 8,919.13
Balance. June 30, 1924.....	\$ 2,729.71

Teachers' Retirement Law.

While the teachers' retirement law continues to operate, it is almost at the turning point when the funds provided by the contributions of teachers will necessarily be less than the annual outlay in pensions paid to teachers. The following report from the state treasurer's office indicates the present status of the fund and furnishes data of assistance in strengthening the law. Without question something must be done at once to establish a more sound pension system.

November 1, 1924.

Amount invested at 6% in school bonds.....	\$162,921.48
Amount on hand for current expenses.....	30,327.01
Amount paid out since law became operative, exclusive of bonds.....	231,509.83
Receipts for year ending June 30, 1924.....	50,737.22
Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1924 (including retirement salaries and expenses of administration).....	46,958.12
Number of annuitants—17 men, 89 women.....	106
Number of annuitants whose claims are approved who are still teaching	13
Deceased annuitants	12
Number annuitants under 50 yrs. of age.....	26
Number annuitants between 50 and 55.....	40
Number annuitants between 55 and 60.....	16
Number annuitants over 60.....	22
Ages not given.....	2

County Administration.

During the biennium a very important step was taken looking toward the improvement of the work of county supervision. The legislature of 1923 proposed a constitutional amendment and at the last election the voters endorsed a proposal authorizing the establishment of educational qualifications for county superintendents. It has been rather by accident than otherwise that some counties have been able to secure as candidates for this important office persons of good training and experience. Certainly there should be insured to every county in the state a county superintendent with a certain foundation in training and experience which, tho not insuring a capable executive, should nevertheless serve to make more probable the success of such officer.

The Montana Education Association recommends the following qualifications to the legislature:

1. Normal graduation or at least two years in a standard college or university with at least fifteen semester hours in professional courses, thus making the candidate eligible to a Montana state certificate.
2. Experience of at least five years in teaching in public schools, at least nine months of which experience has been within three years of the time the person becomes a candidate for a first term in the office.

A change in salary is also recommended by the Montana Education Association, as it is quite improbable that teachers who are securing better salaries in teaching positions of nine months can often be induced to become candidates for a position requiring twelve months of work at present salaries. It is believed that the responsibilities of the office are such as to warrant a salary equal to that of certain other county officers.

Conferences of county superintendents with the state department of education were held in 1923 at the State College at Bozeman and in 1924 at the State Normal College at Dillon. These conferences are in reality training schools where very definite study is given to such problems as principles and methods of supervision of instruction,

standards in grading, tests and measurements, the making of reports, business methods, training teachers in service. As yet the county superintendency has had but little recognition by departments of education in universities and colleges. Hence new county superintendents must necessarily learn their responsibilities by experience at the expense of the taxpayers of the county which they are attempting to serve. The county superintendents' training school assists in pointing out responsibilities and ways of meeting them so as to make the services of the county superintendent valuable to the county at the earliest date possible.



County superintendents and instructors at annual two weeks' school
at State Normal College

County Unit.

The county unit plan of administering schools continues to operate in Carbon county. Each year demonstrates the success of the plan. Not only are all children given an opportunity to attend school nine months, but also the schools of the county cost over \$13,000 less in 1922-23 than in 1919-20, the last year under the district system. A still further saving was effected in 1923-24. There can be no question but that the more careful management under the county board of trustees, which board has never cost the county as much as \$500 in any one year for the expenses and honorariums of all five of its

members, has brought about greatly improved conditions in the schools, has discontinued small schools enrolling but two, three or four children who have at the same time been provided for elsewhere, and has effected very commendable savings to the taxpayers. It is most difficult to curb certain forms of extravagance with public money especially in small schools in wealthy districts except under the guidance of a county board of school trustees whose sole duty it becomes to look after the best interests of every child as well as every taxpayer.

A full description of the county unit plan as it operates in Montana is given in the biennial report of 1922 and does not need repeating here. The minor amendments secured at the last session of the legislature have greatly assisted the county board in making their work effective. Authority to close schools enrolling fewer than five pupils, the counter-signing by the county superintendent of all warrants except for salaries, carefully prepared budgets, the establishment of a salary schedule are all powers of the county board which have effected greatly improved management in all the schools under the direction of that board.

During the biennium Cascade and Chouteau counties have discontinued the county unit plan, not because it had been a failure, as it had certainly given better educational opportunities to children than they could possibly have had under the district system and had also accomplished considerable saving in the aggregate in both counties. Probably the most potent factor in its discontinuance in these counties was the supposition that county unit had caused the increased cost of the schools. It has been found, however, in both counties that a reversion to the district plan did not insure a nine months' school on the same levy as was formerly employed under the district system. The facts that school costs had arisen everywhere and that as county valuations have been lowered levies have had to increase in order to raise the same amount of funds were not fully understood by many. As a result of the discontinuance of the county unit plan, extremely unsatisfactory conditions exist in both counties. Some schools have not been opened and others have short terms. Cascade county last year had seventeen schools unopened and eighteen terms shortened after returning to the district system. In Chouteau county several districts are struggling together to maintain a short term for their children. One district with nine children received but \$121 from the county apportionment in December. Their taxable valuation is but \$18,398, and their special levy is ten mills. The county superintendent writes "You can see how much chance they have for a school." Under the county unit plan these children could have had a nine months term somewhere.

The District System.

The weaknesses of the district system become more and more apparent to anyone who continues to study the various phases of its operation. The inability of hundreds of districts to finance their schools upon a reasonable special levy has been pointed out under School Finances in this report. The mismanagement which so often accompanies an over-abundance of funds is strikingly illustrated.

In one school district in Park county, Mrs. A is one of the trustees, her daughter is the teacher, the daughter's husband is the clerk of the district. There is one pupil in the school, a girl, who is now seventeen years of age. This girl was adopted by Mrs. A a few years ago.

In a school district in Park county, there are seven children of school age. Only one of these children can conveniently get to the school house, but school is being held for her and the others have to get to some other school the best way they can. The district is not rich enough to hold school and pay transportation for these other children, also. A meeting was held to decide what could be done. All but two who attended the meeting wanted to close the school for this year and pay transportation to another school, but these two happened to be trustees, one the mother of the little girl who is the only pupil, and the other the trustee at whose home the teacher is boarding. The school is still being held for this one child.

One county superintendent writes, "I visited a school last summer in a district where the teaching was done in an old granary. It was tremendously hot in there and the lighting was very poor. The district has no schoolhouse and up to this time has not been able to build one. There were thirteen pupils in that school."

Contrasts in the ability of districts to provide schooling for their children are to be found in almost any county of the state.

Flathead county offers a striking illustration with one district having a valuation of \$17,690 with 18 children on the census. Another district in the same county has a valuation of \$467,860 with 10 children on the census. The first district has a per capita valuation of \$982 while the second has \$46,786 back of each child to be educated.

Granite county has one district with a valuation of \$314,847 with no children to be educated.

Lake county has one district with a per capita valuation of only \$699.

Missoula county has a district with a per capita valuation of \$985.

Powell county has a school district with a valuation of \$204,694 and only 6 children to be educated.



The best that one Carter County district can afford



Examples of neglect in wealthy districts—Park County

Summer Schools.

An opportunity for professional advancement is offered to teachers in summer schools maintained at the State University at Missoula, the State Normal College at Dillon and at three normal college extensions at Lewistown, Miles City and Billings. This work is undoubtedly the greatest single service rendered by the University of Montana to the public schools of the state. The attendance at these summer schools for 1923 and 1924 is shown in the following table:

	1923	1924
Missoula	440	357
Dillon	597	597
Lewistown	189	140
Miles City	220	180
Billings	197	180
	1,643	1,454

The principal reason for the decrease in summer school attendance in 1924 was the shortage of funds due to the fact that many teachers had not been able to cash school district salary warrants for the previous year or had taught in districts where terms had had to be shortened because of lack of funds.

Dormitories.

The dormitory continues to be recognized as an essential part of the school plant in a good number of Montana schools. In a few places where low enrollment at the dormitory increased the per capita cost beyond the ability of children to pay, dormitories were temporarily discontinued. The dormitory appears to be a most satisfactory means of caring for large numbers of country boys and girls who could not otherwise be provided with homes and who need fixed hours for study and other strict regulations so difficult to provide away from one's own home. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that the success of the dormitory depends upon its management. Where experienced matrons with good business ability have been secured, many children have been as well cared for and sometimes better cared for than in their own homes. The pictures on pages 26, 37, 52, and 56 show several types of buildings used as dormitories.

APPENDIX

Name of School	Number of Years of Accrediting					
	1922-23			1923-24		
	By State Board of Education	By North Central Association	By Northwest Association	By State Board of Education	By North Central Association	By Northwest Association
Absarokee	4	..	..	4	..	..
Alberton	4	..	..	4	..	..
Anaconda	4	4	..	4	4	..
Antelope	3	..	..	3	..	..
Arlee	3	..	..	3	..	..
Arrow Creek	3	..	..	3	..	..
Ashland	3	..	..	3	..	..
Augusta	4	..	..	4	..	..
Bainville	4	..	..	4	..	..
Baker	4	..	..	4	..	..
Barber	2	..	..	2	..	..
Bear Creek	4	..	..	4	..	..
Belfry	4	..	..	4	..	..
Belgrade	4	..	..	4	..	..
Belmont	3	..	..	3	..	..
Belt	4	..	..	4	..	..
Big Sandy	4	..	..	4	..	..
Big Timber (Sweet Grass Co.)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Billings	4	4	4	4	4	4
Birney	1	..	..	2	..	..
Boulder (Jefferson Co.)	4	4	..	4	4	..
Bowdoin	2	..	..	3	..	..
Box Elder	2	..	..	2	..	..
Bozeman (Gallatin Co.)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Brady	2	..	..	2	..	..
Bridger	4	..	..	4	..	..
Broadus	4	..	..	4	..	..
Broadview	4	..	..	4	..	..
Brockway	4	..	..	2	..	..
Browning	4	..	..	4	..	..
Buffalo	4	..	..	4	..	..
Butte	4	4	4	4	4	4
Camas Prairie	4	..	..	4	..	..
Cardwell	4	..	..	4	..	..
Carlyle	3	..	..	2	..	..
Carter	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cascade	4	..	..	4	..	..
Charlo	2	..	..	..	..	..
Chester	4	..	..	4	..	..
Chinook	4	4	4	4	4	4
Choteau (Teton Co.)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Clinton	2	..	..	..	..	..
Circle	4	..	..	4	..	..
Clyde Park	4	..	..	4	..	..
Cohagen	3	..	..	3	..	..
Columbia Falls	4	..	..	4	..	..
Columbus	4	4	..	4	4	..
Comanche	2	..	..	2	..	..
Community (Hardin)	2	..	..	2	..	..
Conrad	4	..	4	4	..	4

Name of School	Number of Years of Accrediting					
	1922-23			1923-24		
	By State Board of Education	By North Central Association	By Northwest Association	By State Board of Education	By North Central Association	By Northwest Association
Corvallis	4	.	.	4	.	.
Craig	2	.	.	2	.	.
Crow Agency	2	.	.	2	.	.
Culbertson	4	.	.	4	.	.
Custer	4	.	.	4	.	.
Cut Bank	4	.	.	4	.	.
Darby	4	.	.	4	.	.
Deer Lodge (Powell Co.)	4	4	.	4	4	.
Denton	4	.	.	4	.	.
Dillon (Beaverhead Co.)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dixon	4	.	.	4	.	.
Dooley	1	.	.	1	.	.
Dodson	3	.	.	3	.	.
Drummond	3	.	.	2	.	.
Edgar	3	.	.	4	.	.
Ekalaka (Carter Co.)	4	.	.	4	.	.
Ennis	3	.	.	3	.	.
Eureka (Lincoln Co.)	4	.	.	4	4	.
Fairview	4	.	.	4	.	.
Flaxville	2	.	.	.	.	.
Florence-Carlton	4	.	.	4	.	.
Forsyth	4	4	.	4	4	.
Fort Benton (Chouteau Co.)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Fort Shaw	4	.	.	4	.	.
Frenchtown	3	.	.	3	.	.
Fresno	1	.	.	2	.	.
Froid	4	.	.	4	.	.
Fromberg	4	.	.	4	.	.
Galata	2	.	.	3	.	.
Geraldine	4	.	.	4	.	.
Geyser	3	.	.	4	.	.
Gildford	2	.	.	3	.	.
Glasgow	4	4	4	4	4	4
Glendive (Dawson Co.)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Grass Range	4	.	.	4	.	.
Great Falls	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hamilton	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hardin	4	.	.	4	.	.
Harlem	4	.	.	4	.	.
Harlowton	4	.	.	4	.	.
Harrison	2	.	.	2	.	.
Havre	4	4	4	4	4	4
Hedgesville	3	.	.	3	.	.
Helena	4	4	4	4	4	4
Highwood	2	.	.	2	.	.
Hilger	3	.	.	3	.	.
Hingham	3	.	.	4	.	.
Hinsdale	4	.	.	4	.	.
Hobson	4	.	.	4	.	.
Homestead	3	.	.	4	.	.

Name of School	Number of Years of Accrediting					
	1922-23			1923-24		
	By State Board of Education	By North Central Association	By Northwest Association	By State Board of Education	By North Central Association	By Northwest Association
Hot Springs	1	..	..	2	..	..
Howard	2	..	..	2	..	..
Hysham	4	..	..	4	..	..
Ingomar	3	..	..	4	..	..
Inverness	4	..	..	4	..	..
Ismay	4	..	..	4	..	..
Joliet	4	..	..	4	..	..
Joplin	3	..	..	3	..	..
Jordan	4	..	..	4	..	..
Judith Gap	4	..	..	4	..	..
Kalispell (Flathead Co.)	4	4	..	4	4	..
Klein	4	..	..	4	..	..
Kremlin	2	..	..	2	..	..
Lambert	3	..	..	4	..	..
Laurel	4	..	..	4	..	..
Lavina	4	..	..	4	..	..
Lewistown (Fergus Co.)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Libby	4	4	..	4	4	4
Lima	3	..	..	4	..	..
Livingston (Park Co.)	4	4	..	4	4	..
Lodge Grass	3	..	..	3	..	..
Logan	2	..	..	2	..	..
Loma	2	..	..	..	..	..
Lone Pine	2	..	..	2	..	..
Lothair	3	..	..	2	..	..
Malta	4	..	..	4	..	..
Manhattan	4	..	..	4	..	..
Medicine Lake	4	..	..	4	..	..
Melrose	2	..	..	2	..	..
Melstone	3	..	..	2	..	..
Mildred	4	..	..	4	..	..
Miles City (Custer Co.)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Missoula (Missoula Co.)	4	4	..	4	4	..
Moccasin	4	..	..	4	..	..
Molise	2	..	..	..	..	..
Montague	3	..	..	..	..	..
Moore	4	..	..	4	..	..
Musselshell	4	..	..	2	..	..
Nashua	4	..	..	4	..	..
Nason (Monarch)	2	..	..	..	..	..
Norris	2	..	..	1	..	..
Noxon	2	..	..	2	..	..
Ollie	2	..	..	3	..	..
Opheim	3	..	..	4	..	..
Outlook	4	..	..	4	..	..
Pablo	3	..	..	2	..	..
Paradise	3	..	..	3	..	..
Park City	4	..	..	4	..	..
Philipsburg (Granite Co.)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Plains	4	..	..	4	..	..

Name of School	Number of Years of Accrediting					
	1922-23			1923-24		
	By State Board of Education	By North Central Association	By Northwest Association	By State Board of Education	By North Central Association	By Northwest Association
Plentywood	4	..	..	4	..	..
Plevna	2	..	..	2	..	..
Polson	4	..	..	4	..	..
Pony	4	..	..	4	..	..
Poplar	4	..	..	4	..	..
Power	2	..	..	2	..	..
Rapelje	2	..	..	4	..	..
Raynesford	2	..	..	..	..	..
Red Lodge (Carbon Co.)	4	4	4	4	4	4
Redstone	1	..	..	2	..	..
Reed Point	3	..	..	3	..	..
Richey	4	..	..	4	..	..
Ringling	3	..	..	3	..	..
Roberts	4	..	..	4	..	..
Ronan	4	..	..	4	..	..
Rosebud	4	..	..	4	..	..
Round Butte	3	..	..	2	..	..
Roundup	4	4	4	4	4	4
Rudyard	4	..	..	4	..	..
Ryegate	4	..	..	4	..	..
Saco	4	..	..	4	..	..
St. Ignatius	4	..	..	3	..	..
St. Regis	3	..	..	4	..	..
Sanders	3	..	..	3	..	..
Savage	2	..	..	3	..	..
Scobey	4	..	..	4	..	..
Shawmut	2	..	..	2	..	..
Shelby	4	..	..	4	..	..
Shepherd	2	..	..	2	..	..
Sheridan	4	..	..	4	..	..
Sidney	4	..	4	4	..	4
Simms	4	..	..	4	..	..
Somers	2	..	..	2	..	..
Stanford	4	..	..	4	..	..
Stevensville	4	..	..	4	..	..
Stockett Sand Coulee	4	..	..	4	..	..
Sumatra	4	..	..	4	..	..
Superior	4	..	..	4	..	..
Terry	4	..	..	4	..	..
Thompson Falls	4	..	..	4	..	..
Three Forks	4	..	..	4	..	..
Toston	3	..	..	4	..	..
Townsend (Broadwater Co.)	4	4	..	4	4	..
Troy	4	..	..	4	..	..
Twin Bridges	4	..	..	4	..	..
Valier	4	..	..	4	..	..
Vananda	2	..	..	2	..	..
Victor	4	..	..	4	..	..
Virginia City	3	..	..	4	..	..
Westby	2	..	..	3	..	..

Name of School	Number of Years of Accrediting					
	1922-23			1923-24		
	By State Board of Education	By North Central Association	By Northwest Association	By State Board of Education	By North Central Association	By Northwest Association
Westmore	2	..	..	2	..	..
Whitefish	4	..	..	4	4	4
Whitehall	4	..	..	4	..	..
Whitepine	2	..	..	2	..	..
White Sulphur Springs	4	..	..	4	..	..
Whitetail	1	..	..	2	..	..
Wibaux (Wibaux Co.)	4	..	4	4	..	4
Willow Creek	4	..	..	4	..	..
Wilsall	4	..	..	4	..	..
Windham	2	..	..	2	..	..
Winifred	4	..	..	4	..	..
Winnett	4	..	..	4	..	..
Wolf Point	4	..	..	4	..	..
Worden	4	..	..	4	..	..
Zurich	2	..	..	2	..	..

Four Year
High Schools

	Enrollment History of the Class of 1923					Enrollment History of the Class of 1924					% of Freshmen Graduated in 1923	% of Freshmen Graduated in 1924
	As Ninth Grade 1919-1920	As Tenth Grade 1920-21	As Eleventh Grade 1921-22	As Twelfth Grade 1922-23	Graduates 1923	As Ninth Grade 1920-21	As Tenth Grade 1921-22	As Eleventh Grade 1922-23	As Twelfth Grade 1923-24	Graduates 1924		
Absarokee	13	15	13	6	4	19	14	10	7	5	30.8	26.3
Alberton	16	12	11	7	6	10	8	10	8	8	37.5	80.0
Anaconda	160	136	109	86	81	167	132	115	85	78	50.6	46.7
Augusta	5	4	4	6	5	11	13	10	8	8	100.0	72.7
Bainville	13	8	7	6	6	7	8	5	6	6	53.8	85.7
Baker	14	18	14	18	18	54	42	25	17	15	128.6	27.8
Bear Creek	18	13	10	9	9	9	7	6	7	7	50.0	77.8
Belfry	*	2	4	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	100.0	
Belgrade	20	22	16	13	11	28	23	16	14	12	55.0	42.9
Belt	30	22	21	26	23	45	44	37	29	26	76.7	57.8
Big Sandy	15	15	21	20	20	37	33	33	27	25	133.3	67.6
Big Timber (Sweet Grass Co.)	45	25	28	18	18	60	52	37	25	25	40.0	41.7
Billings	258	224	137	92	91	276	192	214	159	158	35.3	57.7
Boulder (Jefferson Co.)	41	27	29	20	20	13	11	9	7	6	48.8	46.2
Bozeman (Gallatin Co.)	190	135	118	92	92	165	132	108	105	95	48.4	57.6
Bridger	27	15	12	10	9	14	12	1	2	2	33.3	14.3
Broadus .....	.....	2	2	3	3	4	10	12	8	8	200.0	
Broadview	3	2	1	1	1	19	16	10	7	7	33.3	36.8
Brockway	*	6	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Browning	4	5	4	4	4	17	17	9	25	.....	100.0	.....
Buffalo	6	1	1	2	1	5	5	4	3	2	16.7	40.0
Butte	553	346	213	197	196	542	356	235	213	189	35.4	34.9
Camas Prairie	9	5	5	4	4	2	2	2	1	0	44.4	.....
Cardwell	12	10	5	3	.....	10	6	5	4	3	.....	30.0
Cascade	14	16	15	14	12	18	21	16	10	10	85.7	55.6
Chester	15	12	11	7	5	15	11	7	4	3	33.3	20.0
Chinook	40	33	32	28	27	54	38	35	31	29	67.5	53.7
Choteau (Teton Co.)	46	40	57	40	40	59	48	42	35	32	87.0	54.2
Circle	10	9	5	4	4	8	6	5	5	3	40.0	38.5
Clyde Park	12	7	5	4	3	15	11	3	2	2	25.0	13.3
Columbia Falls	24	20	17	16	15	28	20	12	10	8	62.5	28.6
Columbus	23	16	20	17	16	39	20	17	14	14	69.6	35.9
Conrad	42	29	15	18	12	51	48	29	29	28	28.6	54.9
Corvallis	28	16	10	13	13	34	20	16	15	15	46.4	44.1
Culbertson	19	26	20	18	18	28	28	15	17	15	94.7	53.6
Custer	6	3	2	2	2	8	8	6	4	4	33.3	50.0
Cut Bank	22	17	13	10	10	19	10	8	8	8	45.5	42.1
Darby	17	11	11	13	13	21	22	18	14	12	76.5	57.1
Deer Lodge (Powell Co.)	87	51	41	34	30	87	54	43	27	24	34.5	27.6
Denton	18	15	9	9	7	22	18	6	6	5	38.9	22.7
Dillon (Beaverhead Co.)	72	80	59	52	43	70	57	33	27	25	59.7	35.7
Dixon	10	9	6	5	5	5	6	5	2	2	50.0	40.0
Edgar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	3	.....	.....	37.5
Ekalaka (Carter Co.)	18	10	9	10	9	25	23	13	11	11	50.0	44.0
Eureka (Lincoln Co.)	51	44	38	28	24	56	45	46	33	25	47.1	44.6

*No data.

Four Year High Schools	Enrollment History of the Class of 1923					Enrollment History of the Class of 1924					% of Freshmen Graduated in 1923	% of Freshmen Graduated in 1924
	As Ninth Grade 1919-1920	As Tenth Grade 1920-21	As Eleventh Grade 1921-22	As Twelfth Grade 1922-23	Graduates 1923	As Ninth Grade 1920-21	As Tenth Grade 1921-22	As Eleventh Grade 1922-23	As Twelfth Grade 1923-24	Graduates 1924		
Fairview	40	22	14	12	11	30	29	17	14	14	27.5	46.7
Florence-Carlton	20	8	6	7	7	12	10	6	5	5	35.0	41.7
Forsyth	31	24	23	19	14	35	30	31	22	19	45.2	54.3
Fort Benton (Chouteau Co.)....	34	27	21	19	19	40	32	17	22	21	55.9	52.5
Fort Shaw	*	5	5	5	5	16	14	14	12	12	.....	75.0
Froid	17	14	7	9	8	19	15	14	11	11	47.1	57.9
Fromberg	21	14	15	13	11	23	17	16	12	12	52.4	52.2
Geraldine	30	15	17	17	14	21	16	12	10	10	46.7	47.6
Geyser .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	8	10	9	7	.....	63.6
Glasgow	52	35	29	26	21	49	40	25	25	23	40.4	47.0
Glendive (Dawson Co.).....	89	55	43	39	33	86	53	29	29	25	37.1	29.1
Grass Range	11	10	6	4	4	14	9	9	10	10	36.4	71.4
Great Falls	350	286	218	181	181	359	303	273	190	161	51.7	43.6
Hamilton	51	44	34	28	27	63	56	44	40	31	52.9	48.4
Hardin	32	39	24	24	24	40	33	36	26	26	75.0	65.0
Harlem	38	29	23	17	17	25	29	23	21	18	44.7	72.0
Harlowton	38	29	22	27	22	51	35	27	20	18	57.9	35.3
Havre	*	77	54	37	34	92	90	64	49	49	.....	53.3
Helena	141	152	136	72	72	174	158	153	103	103	51.1	59.2
Hingham .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	7	4	4	.....	57.1
Hinsdale	12	11	7	8	6	8	6	6	4	3	50.0	37.5
Hobson	21	22	13	10	10	23	18	13	12	11	47.6	47.8
Homestead .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	8	8	6	.....	120.0
Hysham	19	10	12	5	5	27	14	14	12	11	26.3	40.7
Ingomar .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1	8	5	.....	125.0
Inverness	6	5	4	3	2	7	11	11	12	12	33.3	171.4
Ismay	12	5	6	6	5	16	14	8	9	7	41.7	43.8
Joliet	15	12	13	9	7	15	10	8	8	5	46.7	33.3
Jordan	12	5	5	9	9	29	14	11	9	9	75.0	31.0
Judith Gap	14	13	9	8	8	18	18	15	6	6	57.1	33.3
Kalispell (Flathead Co.).....	317	175	126	109	90	326	208	146	154	130	28.4	40.0
Klein	9	8	6	5	5	21	19	18	16	16	55.6	76.2
Lambert .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13	7	7	5	.....	31.3
Laurel	35	21	19	18	17	42	36	34	18	17	48.6	40.5
Lavina	10	8	5	4	4	12	7	4	5	5	40.0	41.7
Lewistown (Fergus Co.).....	235	181	162	117	117	251	246	143	111	93	50.0	50.3
Libby	21	20	19	14	14	31	23	23	17	14	66.7	45.2
Lima .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	6	4	4	.....	40.0
Livingston (Park Co.).....	121	78	68	57	51	94	75	56	53	48	42.2	51.1
Malta	40	26	22	19	16	20	9	15	15	14	40.0	70.0
Manhattan	26	24	17	17	12	36	30	25	18	18	46.2	50.0
Medicine Lake	9	11	10	8	8	16	9	8	11	10	88.9	62.5
Mildred	9	8	5	5	5	8	7	6	7	7	55.6	87.5
Miles City (Custer Co.).....	125	103	75	80	69	157	107	103	85	78	55.2	49.7
Missoula (Missoula Co.)	287	203	141	126	120	245	191	136	137	114	41.6	46.5

*No data.

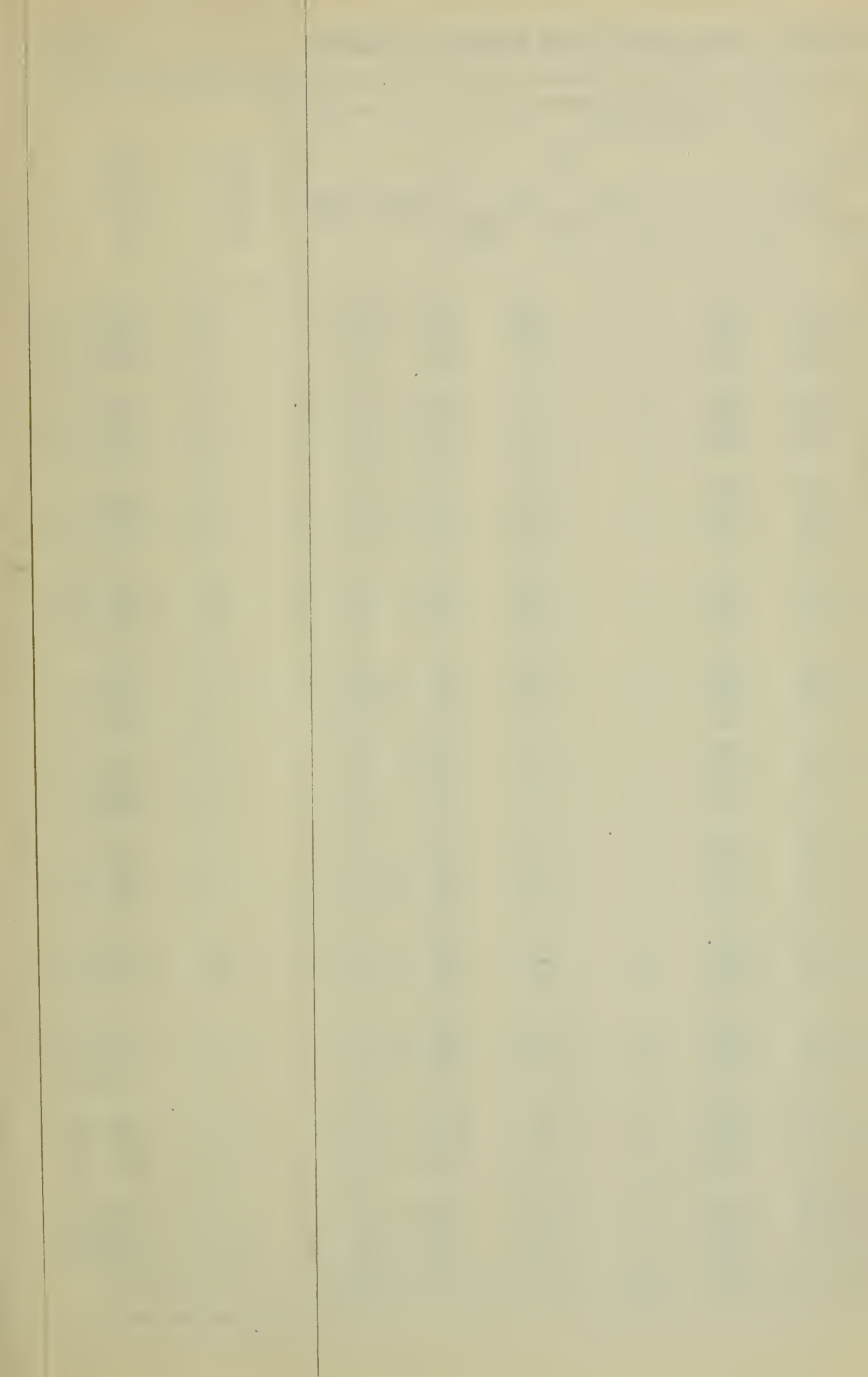
Four Year High Schools	Enrollment History of the Class of 1923					Enrollment History of the Class of 1924					% of Freshmen Graduated in 1923	% of Freshmen Graduated in 1924
	As Ninth Grade 1919-1920	As Tenth Grade 1920-21	As Eleventh Grade 1921-22	As Twelfth Grade 1922-23	Graduates 1923	As Ninth Grade 1920-21	As Tenth Grade 1921-22	As Eleventh Grade 1922-23	As Twelfth Grade 1923-24	Graduates 1924		
Moccasin	*	18	17	13	12	14	7	6	5	5	.....	35.7
Moore	22	12	13	10	9	30	22	12	10	10	40.9	33.3
Musselshell	10	7	8	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.0	.....
Nashua	3	2	2	3	3	8	6	6	5	4	100.0	50.0
Opheim .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2	2	2	.....	66.7
Outlook	16	13	12	7	7	12	11	11	9	9	45.0	75.0
Park City	12	10	11	9	9	9	6	5	5	5	75.0	55.6
Philipsburg (Granite Co.)	42	33	29	27	27	34	30	26	25	21	64.3	61.8
Plains	14	10	7	3	2	24	18	16	12	9	14.3	37.5
Plentywood	29	19	16	14	13	19	12	11	11	10	44.8	52.6
Polson	33	17	17	17	16	38	32	27	23	21	48.5	55.3
Pony	12	10	11	12	10	12	10	10	8	7	83.3	58.3
Poplar	20	18	15	13	13	23	16	11	10	10	65.0	43.5
Rapelje	9	7	8	5	4	10	12	9	7	7	44.4	70.0
Red Lodge (Carbon Co.)	60	58	44	36	32	83	78	50	42	39	53.3	47.0
Richey	8	4	2	2	2	11	9	8	6	5	25.0	45.5
Roberts	13	9	7	7	5	5	4	4	4	3	38.5	60.0
Ronan	21	19	20	14	13	11	11	10	12	12	61.9	109.1
Rosebud	10	7	3	2	2	18	17	14	12	12	20.0	66.7
Roundup	55	34	37	35	32	96	66	50	47	45	58.2	46.9
Rudyard	7	5	0	4	4	12	10	5	2	2	57.1	16.7
Ryegate	13	9	8	7	5	17	11	7	8	8	38.5	47.1
Saco	18	9	14	12	11	14	14	11	10	10	61.1	71.4
St. Ignatius .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	6	3	2	.....	20.0
St. Regis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	6	6	.....	200.0
Scobey	20	17	17	19	15	34	20	16	14	12	75.0	35.3
Shelby	13	14	15	15	15	23	15	16	21	18	115.4	78.3
Sheridan	15	11	14	10	10	19	16	15	11	11	66.7	57.9
Sidney	54	35	23	24	22	48	39	39	35	34	40.7	70.8
Simms	9	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	3	2	55.6	33.3
Stanford	18	26	22	19	18	26	24	23	22	21	100.0	80.8
Stevensville	44	33	25	23	23	40	35	32	27	23	52.3	57.5
Stockett	40	25	11	11	11	30	21	14	14	14	27.5	46.7
Sumatra	19	12	11	14	12	23	14	14	20	18	63.2	78.3
Superior	9	8	7	8	8	6	6	4	1	1	88.9	16.7
Terry	25	13	12	10	7	26	17	10	15	12	28.0	46.2
Thompson Falls	20	26	30	39	34	31	36	31	33	30	170.0	96.8
Three Forks	29	29	20	20	19	22	24	19	11	9	65.5	40.9
Toston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	7	6	6	.....	60.0
Townsend (Broadwater Co.)	25	20	12	11	11	35	33	29	20	20	44.0	57.1
Troy	15	13	9	9	8	18	12	9	8	8	53.3	44.4
Twin Bridges	21	11	9	10	7	15	10	12	11	11	33.3	73.3
Valier	26	23	14	13	12	15	14	11	11	10	46.2	66.7
Victor	27	12	12	10	10	14	11	12	6	6	37.0	42.9
Virginia City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	6	4	2	.....	20.0

*No data.

Four Year High Schools	Enrollment History of the Class of 1923					Enrollment History of the Class of 1924					% of Freshmen Graduated in 1923	% of Freshmen Graduated in 1924
	As Ninth Grade 1919-1920	As Tenth Grade 1920-21	As Eleventh Grade 1921-22	As Twelfth Grade 1922-23	Graduates 1923	As Ninth Grade 1920-21	As Tenth Grade 1921-22	As Eleventh Grade 1922-23	As Twelfth Grade 1923-24	Graduates 1924		
Whitefish	41	28	19	18	13	44	36	19	19	17	31.7	38.6
Whitehall	24	24	25	22	21	44	43	42	38	34	85.0	77.3
White Sulphur Springs.....	20	15	13	14	12	25	16	12	10	9	60.0	36.0
Wibaux (Wibaux Co.).....	27	26	19	26	25	41	25	22	25	25	92.6	61.0
Willow Creek	13	10	6	4	4	21	17	9	10	10	30.8	47.6
Wilsall	12	7	7	7	6	19	16	11	7	7	50.0	36.8
Winifred	17	16	8	7	7	18	13	10	8	8	41.2	44.4
Winnett	32	27	26	17	17	29	24	20	11	8	53.1	27.6
Wolf Point	46	27	19	20	19	50	39	28	25	22	41.3	44.0
Worden	45	30	23	21	18	96	28	23	15	15	40.0	15.6
Average for State											47.3	47.0



INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING CO.
HELENA, MONTANA



STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924.

County	No. of 8th Grade Graduates	No. Teaching Positions (No. of Teachers Required to Fill All Positions at the Same Time)					No. of Different Individuals Employed as Teachers During the Year					No. Teachers Who Are Graduates of Vt. in Advance of 4 Yr. High School	No. of College Graduates	No. Teachers With 1 Yr. Preparation Beyond High School	No. Teachers With 2 Years Beyond High School	No. Teachers With 3 Years Beyond High School	No. of Text Books Owned by District	District Libraries		No. of Schools			School Houses					Total No. Consolidated Schools (New or Old)	No. Consolidated Schools Established This Year	No. School Houses Used Exclusively for H. S. Work	No. One-Room School Houses	No. New School Houses Built During Year	Value of School Houses Including Site	Value of Equipment	School Bonds Outstanding	Total Amount of Fund	No. Vis. Ha. by Supt. and Supply																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
		Men		Women			Men		Women									Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Log	Frame	Stone	Brick											Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
		Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary	High School																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Benning	91	3	5	1	29	12	4	3	70	12	16	29	12	11	11	22,131	20,632	16,752	1	39	2	14	27	10	51	71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	

PART I.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924.

County	Funds Held in Insolvent Banks	RECEIPTS																
		Received from Oil Tax	Received from Inheri- tance Tax	Received from Oil and Gas Royalties	Balance on Hand from Previous School Year	Appor- tionment From State	Appor- tionment From County Tax Six Mill Levy	Amount Received From Spe- cial Tax for High Schools	Special Tax for Gen- eral Fund	Special Tax for Free Text Book Fund	Special Tax for Sinking Fund	Received From Sale of Bonds	Received From Sale of Property and Pro- ceeds From Insurance Adjustments	Received From Premium on Bonds	Received From Forest Reserve	Received From Transfers From Other Districts	Received From All Other Sources— Fines, Rents, Interest, Tuition, Etc.	Whole Amount Available for Use During the Year
Beaverhead		214.47	207.86	600.58	40,480.77	11,817.47	50,047.27	41,975.74	52,717.67		21,255.00	40,076.35	55.00			1,550.71	3,092.74	264,221.66
Big Horn		168.67	320.01	424.28	*21,008.20	14,374.44	35,591.24	17,625.64	59,137.48	12,370.94	21,774.77	37,575.82				3,826.63	3,401.18	158,782.99
Blaine		189.50	409.12	798.13	84,417.21	12,807.45	44,067.93	20,541.41	57,067.44	4,930.83	11,045.91	1,023.75	707.08			153.03	1,483.72	239,612.61
Broadwater		87.29	174.18	339.80	27,341.72	4,865.02	23,150.63	23,208.15	20,080.52		4,084.63					3,411.34	155.09	106,898.42
Carbon		451.31	656.22	1,280.17	65,095.40	30,892.88	53,543.69	64,877.55	166,240.82							40,629.26	2,211.21	432,878.61
Cartier		63.50	238.90	166.23	8,145.91	7,405.01	16,070.57	10,468.67	29,838.40		5,451.79	30.00				43.36	882.78	79,105.21
Cascade		1,441.07	1,336.73	2,607.76	153,205.55	61,041.69	201,260.09	96,433.79	309,578.73	5,224.94	38,015.48					1,922.38	12,836.29	884,907.59
Chouteau	31,733.75	249.13	595.46	1,161.61	*46,545.23	15,019.34	53,414.21	44,516.61	109,375.96	712.42	15,698.38	48,816.72	3,240.00			32,331.63	7,711.87	286,898.14
Custer		444.40	465.53	908.76	131,662.29	19,471.40	47,482.76	41,617.90	88,823.03	6,912.83	57,208.38	572.50				2,377.64	9,224.29	407,173.01
Daniels		95.58	243.05	474.14	*34,842.74	8,796.64	14,027.68	6,543.43	61,555.84	3,359.99	17,647.97	29,000.00	702.07			296.91	80.08	108,010.65
Dawson		199.02	441.53	861.35	55,711.64	15,850.92	48,883.24	40,186.64	68,364.21	148.06	10,860.47	3,702.88	204.02			593.66	3,263.16	249,271.10
Deer Lodge		486.20	336.21	655.89	65,491.68	22,333.84	29,293.30	74,521.85	8,306.11		8,306.11						1,063.53	285,417.78
Fallon	29,900.66	132.50	320.01	624.28	25,319.16	8,423.27	22,316.36	11,270.13	57,288.49	2,601.36	3,908.41	23,037.28	122.09			288.29	686.81	157,118.41
Fergus	541,585.77	958.82	1,255.72	2,419.71	308,451.87	36,674.33	112,266.61	108,553.93	219,299.91		62,030.69	110,973.52				28,171.86	9,550.08	995,676.95
Flathead		759.24	600.27	1,288.07	71,880.05	30,471.26	68,623.78	67,722.18	112,363.52	2,801.84	10,120.38	13,000.00	25.43	45.85	532.13	10,312.88	12,222.97	402,832.85
Gallatin		702.62	680.52	1,327.59	44,552.73	25,122.74	86,498.53	84,163.79	117,154.11	12,792.80	36,314.17	6,148.39			1,410.80	30,008.11	13,678.71	469,585.64
Garfield		59.59	388.87	758.62	42,160.90	1,207.02	24,311.42	12,394.57	6,321.87		6,321.87	75.00		804.33				163,302.87
Glacier		80.16	190.39	371.41	30,397.78	3,905.92	22,781.34	11,149.59	38,693.26	945.76	22,807.81	51,396.04	367.51			616.36	40,181.19	229,911.79
Golden Valley	56,178.09	210.64	110.92	58,050.45	5,079.99	10,912.25	9,958.03	52,010.06			1,137.00					327.02	564.28	147,742.88
Granite		105.48	145.53	254.48	21,851.42	5,221.41	14,679.39	18,835.98	25,613.63			50,000.00			1,093.06	5,003.14	2,612.09	155,415.76
Hill		371.73	554.95	1,082.62	58,245.32	18,866.10	63,442.81	29,244.14	117,097.60	7,668.94	41,717.91	6,500.00	1,241.56			915.00	7,312.39	354,331.07
Jefferson		170.76	238.09	166.24	33,325.59	7,263.59	34,801.96	32,996.89	42,613.17		42,613.17	2,840.00	3.50			15,283.06	10,542.80	180,556.56
Judith Basin		25.79	376.72	734.91	40,387.42	11,875.33	53,018.60	30,464.70	94,454.70		14,348.97	9,534.84				3,296.69	5,400.35	251,459.13
Lake		249.40	328.11	640.09	*8,835.80	18,306.05	22,735.11	11,953.86	47,715.79	2,161.00	19,433.71				118.04			131,023.88
Lewis & Clark		524.90	522.54	1,019.46	66,009.91	28,413.40	102,342.65	50,194.89	136,067.30	1,268.58	58,463.85	9,052.00	777.10			1,062.99	873.24	456,622.76
Liberty	36,383.21	71.33	206.50	403.02	21,233.85	4,508.63	8,031.82	7,534.11	31,848.20		8,030.43	11,478.22				580.00	133.32	104,889.52
Lincoln		217.27	348.27	674.60	67,248.93	13,827.71	40,587.56	49,317.70	71,616.13	6,476.40	21,154.42	555.00			3,276.76	12.67	10,831.29	285,059.11
McCone		53.42	291.65	568.97	32,128.41	6,799.71	26,744.17	12,308.61	40,078.60		7,158.82		20.00			763.36	803.28	132,701.20
Madison		198.59	396.97	774.48	54,798.77	10,748.30	40,451.00	17,915.14	60,705.01	2,798.58	18,510.21	589.04				240.09	601.30	208,730.12
Mcagher		54.83	153.92	300.29	38,948.96	3,761.91	29,937.32	13,828.36	27,079.97			10,436.84	135.00			683.30		125,329.71
Mineral		61.66	133.68	260.77	48,611.95	3,399.86	24,614.51	12,253.43	37,802.97	2,220.77	17,669.54		117.35		1,019.90	265.81	5,388.96	153,821.19
Missoula		809.14	822.30	1,604.17	70,875.88	32,358.04	98,080.34	87,716.21	131,071.40	20,324.15	65,614.26	179.40				1,314.17	1,948.58	512,698.04
Musselshell		318.09	445.58	869.25	*11,907.08	16,439.24	37,520.71	18,113.35	127,662.87		28,091.68	18,376.64				7,149.53	4,645.60	247,725.86
Park		342.03	438.24	971.68	88,747.33	18,811.75	60,658.49	43,704.72	78,502.14		18,618.64		200.00			4,917.37	1,787.48	317,820.77
Phillips		119.68	256.47	605.10	67,896.87	14,776.09	36,424.95	18,525.09	72,726.21	8,181.89	26,480.73	4,558.98				231.02	1,198.68	241,882.06
Pondera		165.79	299.76	584.77	*2,817.26	10,659.79	24,856.93	12,501.29	44,135.38	9,814.47	13,911.48	22,450.00				991.14	7,820.32	115,871.86
Powder River		26.46	222.79	434.63	18,828.74	3,160.47	7,390.60	15,134.37	24,580.41	3,332.22	7,058.44				1,535.48	83.24	2,889.68	87,677.66
Powell		168.51	279.50	545.26	87.42	3,362.34	42,756.08	31,143.53	45,569.31			5,000.00	50.00			909.14	4,424.97	110,294.36
Prairie		86.10	226.84	442.50	24,927.69	6,975.08	23,280.75	47,187.52	6,051.83		2,683.11					586.62	883.56	131,857.14
Ravalli		413.35	396.97	774.12	*10,972.32	17,989.26	10,334.74	19,428.70	77,992.75	9,337.30	21,948.70	10,314.76			962.89	4,238.00	4,031.23	197,193.76
Richland	21,473.10	201.22	469.89	916.67	66,735.68	16,637.24	21,750.32	18,148.84	75,128.37	7,338.25	25,728.49	2,204.75				1,746.34	35,685.36	272,611.42
Roosevelt		315.37	473.94	924.57	63,245.12	17,429.22	31,012.18	14,992.39	137,342.12		42,675.29	1,945.00				165.77	18,899.53	328,570.60
Rosebud		243.55	433.43	845.55	24,123.65	11,182.38	52,530.19	27,360.12	80,584.01	5,427.15	24,279.02	35,938.26	1,210.97			46.34	616.99	264,771.21
Sanders		200.87	311.91	608.18	22,154.35	8,975.00	13,922.41	21,194.61	81,919.16	1,095.32	27,114.18	98.76				12,319.56	29,814.64	270,814.64
Sheridan		207.32	530.64	1,035.20	19,191.60	18,549.30	27,847.91	13,303.61	118,756.19	5,989.96	27,282.18	30,350.33	792.50			3,368.81	3,257.10	270,162.95
Silver Bow	1,178.88	1,178.88	1,081.54	2,160.91	1,778.52	81,194.92	208,275.14	102,121.52	413,843.03						7,842.57	22.16	21,345.60	840,798.74
Stillwater		207.95	396.97	774.43	27,219.89	11,811.82	41,551.20	20,003.43	77,748.41	4,739.88	18,227.07					1,878.47	1,183.32	206,748.21
Sweet Grass	116.04	271.40	529.45	34,859.45	6,731.83	36,227.95	24,983.92	40,853.55			11,506.55	917.70	83.50			304.08	2,781.56	160,173.01
Teton		170.96	360.52	703.30	7,749.98	10,454.14	26,599.41	29,182.50	60,183.63		15,235.24	11,221.14			161.52	1,608.32	2,383.99	185,029.00
Toole		82.56	217.08	482.04	55,370.80	7,676.55	39,265.66	18,173.37	49,377.91		12,923.07	17,891.27	1,545.42			610.22		203,684.96
Treasure		45.27	109.37	213.26	10,650.35	3,122.66	13,232.54	5,282.08	20,542.80		13,672.90	1,181.86				231.52		68,293.61
Valley		367.67	563.05	1,098.42	18,767.26	18,537.99	46,193.59	22,375.77	100,386.38	680.34	22,469.14	13,223.37				238.04	13,915.94	258,816.96
Wheatland	6,900.42	173.60	283.08	553.16	11,511.42	7,942.43	20,238.71	6,374.50			9,993.62	3,200.00					7,574.03	171,122.74
Wibaux		118.38	226.84	442.50	8,574.37	7,093.88	17,450.63	12,675.80	28,903.41		4,696.50					2,340.76	5,624.76	88,687.96
Yellowstone		882.72	1,053.19	2,057.60	106,748.81	51,014.83	139,217.41	69,139.42	224,003.82	14,075.64	86,812.40	5,002.00	63.75			1,063.97	4,301.49	795,405.05
Totals		\$ 721,215.03	\$ 16,203.63	\$ 23,291.72	\$ 45,438.11	\$ 2,323,427.23	\$ 892,363.54	\$ 2,660,806.92	\$ 1,696,089.89	\$ 4,702,566.98	\$ 160,684.04	\$ 1,044,124.53	\$ 798,407.21	\$ 14,635.34	\$ 2,287.12			

PART II (a).

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924.

County	Amount Transferred to Other Districts	DISBURSEMENTS																		Total
		General Control				Annual Salaries and Expenses of Supervisors of Instruction		Annual Salaries and Expenses of Supervising Principals		Instruction—(Day Schools)				Text Books (not library books)		Stationery, Supplies, Etc.				
		School Boards and Business Offices	Superintendents and Their Offices (Principals if 3rd Class)	Compulsory Attendance and School Census		Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Kindergarten	Elementary		High School		Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School		
											Men	Women	Men	Women						
Beaverhead	\$ 1,586.75	1,724.80	6,580.00	\$ 204.40	\$ 2,300.00			\$ 1,600.00		\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,025.00	66,996.25	5,456.25	\$ 15,248.00	\$ 2,651.63	946.32	\$ 3,202.12	1,735.92	118,079.47	
Big Horn		1,211.10	8,019.14	44.80					2,500.00		3,203.00	52,773.98	3,832.03	10,393.17	2,055.48	337.68	2,675.97	589.30	87,685.63	
Blaine	1,452.14	2,300.27	2,558.23	184.53							6,643.45	68,946.99	11,635.73	15,119.74	1,600.48	486.19	3,888.47	1,356.60	116,242.81	
Broadwater	4,617.67	611.65	6,600.00	66.65							9,462.47	126,702.89	7,375.95	30,515.66	5,210.42	2,759.88	1,279.04	534.16	59,917.08	
Carbon	45,155.19	2,624.31	22,847.55	248.60	1,833.34			6,258.38											261,673.71	
Carter	12.55	1,166.95		44.00				1,054.25	862.50		4,464.00	38,461.40	1,791.00	2,082.00	1,565.45	501.90	736.77	139.70	53,782.47	
Cascade	708.64	11,686.11	23,934.80	2,928.73	7,506.56	4,202.19	24,696.40	6,112.00			7,462.00	293,611.87	20,103.75	89,095.21	5,245.20	3,233.30	5,132.64	3,152.23	512,801.63	
Chouteau	36,539.02	3,231.60	9,144.10	65.70				6,178.05			4,616.29	115,100.03	5,740.00	12,960.05	2,935.39	901.25	4,919.00	1,216.76	203,903.29	
Custer	2,257.04	5,296.61	5,081.93	558.38	7,430.00			3,410.00	3,201.73		1,954.00	89,889.42	8,004.74	25,346.76	2,826.65	1,019.82	2,090.01	1,779.24	160,166.32	
Daniels	3,092.90	1,983.50	2,500.85	292.00				1,440.00	3,095.07		3,735.15	45,022.11		4,103.46	1,937.76	253.83	1,392.92	230.39	69,153.92	
Dawson	6,591.76	3,176.44	6,104.03	291.30	4,000.00	1,981.00	2,000.00	2,800.00			3,256.00	59,750.18	1,800.00	11,647.00	2,447.02	704.95	2,482.92	730.92	139,764.92	
Deer Lodge		2,727.35	3,656.63	1,398.85	900.00	5,600.00	5,550.00	4,250.00			2,100.00	11,444.01	12,700.00	26,270.00	1,301.87	630.32	5,070.45	1,751.58	145,257.06	
Fallon	411.22	1,426.03	6,482.48					35,718.99			4,053.54	25,715.91	2,504.85	3,848.52	1,434.08	246.43	1,534.43	222.25	57,881.87	
Fergus	30,051.20	9,184.13	10,947.19	588.57	1,690.00			1,663.95			14,008.07	193,827.01	33,317.50	52,763.94	5,009.78	1,044.88	6,112.77	4,021.16	361,260.21	
Flathead	9,096.15	6,026.04	15,088.94	504.45	1,600.00						6,454.00	122,734.46	12,707.75	42,004.79	3,894.92	1,653.78	4,301.10	2,583.48	229,351.86	
Gallatin	32,133.13	4,133.56	23,416.00	339.75	5,113.84			1,120.94			5,275.00	136,847.05	16,044.75	42,832.03	4,931.52	2,676.60	7,311.50	4,649.54	286,727.81	
Gardfield	272.01	1,884.98	2,750.00								216.16	60,672.82	1,934.82	4,812.61	258.98	129.10	3,984.17	624.47	77,149.00	
Glacier	416.37	2,110.47	6,010.91	441.22							7,446.51	30,876.72	7,366.64	3,468.78	491.44	62.15	3,708.22	2,590.46	71,154.85	
Golden Valley	327.02	1,228.17		67.80							2,483.90	36,965.93	9,588.16	6,976.83	679.27	162.90	1,891.48	885.12	60,956.88	
Granite	5,093.14	982.80	3,279.30	73.10				2,099.80	4,091.00		3,261.52	26,510.46	2,232.69	4,473.09	1,436.73	612.48	1,099.74	557.12	56,712.74	
Hill		3,222.59	3,600.00	330.20					2,500.00		1,254.56	96,792.28	16,233.33	32,138.56	4,219.41	1,736.69	3,682.12	3,604.91	169,362.70	
Jefferson	15,718.38	1,673.02	7,474.37	126.29				5,082.78			39,188.39	6,223.12	10,312.20	1,827.18	715.21	2,725.73	4,384.87	96,311.54	286,727.81	
Judith Basin	47.79	1,952.71	16,467.94	147.10							1,156.70	68,390.43	6,809.00	15,556.70	2,247.24	1,064.35	3,337.54	1,284.52	114,520.32	
Lake	729.15	971.47	2,561.75	370.60				8,950.00			1,009.00	57,366.82	1,300.00	8,900.00	4,071.68	1,845.00	865.13	356.11	88,687.78	
Lewis & Clark	1,062.99	5,742.99	13,017.00	1,777.57	8,950.00	10,460.00	7,130.00				4,017.00	134,479.02	11,401.33	21,353.33	2,509.66	547.48	9,621.61	4,189.16	240,963.24	
Liberty	515.00	995.47	7,950.80	25.20							2,201.15	31,860.91	2,848.14	1,232.64	678.14	182.69	1,043.21	652.03	50,075.38	
Lincoln	16,112.64	2,813.86	11,588.34	217.00							6,730.00	65,609.12	8,831.95	25,249.33	3,652.22	1,018.89	10,708.71	2,776.17	152,344.25	
McCone	771.03	1,808.34	5,346.83	101.46							3,577.98	49,483.01	2,654.40	3,646.47	1,176.55	133.25	508.30	116.03	69,322.55	
Madison	570.97	1,486.50	13,820.93	163.05							59,620.63	5,608.09	10,335.53	2,822.55	829.67	1,816.99	427.91	97,671.12	286,727.81	
Meagher		840.72	2,471.00	38.70							2,882.84	25,946.14	3,449.74	4,784.49	598.54	128.13	890.24	170.17	42,510.01	
Mineral	147.50	1,868.50	7,100.96	8.60							3,521.00	25,884.23	4,000.00	11,060.00	1,093.56	467.73	2,066.68	1,439.66	58,688.42	
Missoula	994.34	4,497.92	15,109.15	365.50				8,311.62			18,543.10	139,902.47	6,150.00	48,039.16	6,163.39	2,862.71	5,150.12	2,511.49	260,665.92	
Musselshell	1,213.53	2,375.65	8,936.16	207.00				1,600.00	1,650.00		1,749.00	82,724.46	1,550.00	19,235.00	2,489.46	937.16	2,234.76	148.70	127,351.86	
Park	4,840.20	2,879.08	9,837.08	458.20	1,800.00						2,820.00	98,277.93	9,825.00	22,386.75	2,366.83	698.07	4,052.80	1,528.15	161,210.89	
Phillips	128.25	2,374.08	2,600.00					1,300.00	1,500.00		8,879.63	45,685.05	3,832.00	5,750.00	1,842.56	425.45	2,992.22	1,369.46	110,906.04	
Pondera	159.41	1,763.94	6,901.20	16.10							1,490.00	57,279.56	6,770.73	11,389.79	1,584.41	944.83	2,853.17	921.07	92,073.67	
Powder River	1,297.06	1,745.04							1,801.96		1,467.65	33,033.27	1,499.27	1,397.34	3,437.05	121.03	902.26	163.98	47,866.98	
Powell	909.44	1,211.13	3,429.05	771.01				3,000.00			2,000.00	69,669.76	4,200.00	13,163.00	1,037.37	500.13	2,628.26	3,169.45	97,548.59	
Prairie	1,008.11	1,505.95	2,099.00					1,959.00			8,879.63	45,685.05	3,832.00	5,750.00	1,842.56	425.45	2,992.22	1,369.46	110,906.04	
Ravalli	350.23	1,582.67	14,458.60	111.65	4,091.15	4,050.00					2,350.00	66,469.76	5,750.00	20,051.00	2,929.67	1,022.84	1,325.45	559.63	125,130.68	
Richland	121.50	2,236.32	7,813.20	320.40				1,900.00			9,726.79	73,189.42		15,194.84	1,853.52	591.84	4,151.94	374.92	117,777.69	
Rosebud	469.69	2,080.22	15,640.93	348.41							2,101.00	92,453.55	13,047.96	16,190.95	2,567.35	1,239.35	3,330.68	390.67	149,776.84	
Rosebud	261.90	2,477.15	18,013.75	177.90				2,704.92	2,175.99		9,985.46	84,623.76	6,414.43	17,800.57	2,712.73	1,638.31	2,609.40	1,451.71	153,168.47	
Sanders	505.53	1,997.24	18,058.43	118.40							1,125.00	53,443.62	7,133.00	21,538.25	2,837.61	2,105.83	2,366.56	1,231.72	112,650.05	
Shoshone	4,329.81	3,251.77	14,703.65	271.65							6,775.25	98,582.36	2,818.89	15,567.29	4,515.05	1,054.19	2,777.32	586.36	153,233.10	
Silver Bow		17,246.15	7,102.82	4,114.15				37,086.88	5,221.56		6,408.05	313,671.89	17,978.00	78,599.43	13,223.70	4,492.72	3,541.37	6,577.42	515,747.09	
Stillwater	2,106.88	1,879.61	10,251.53	6.60							7,756.00	64,422.66	3,600.24	12,472.38	2,477.33	974.01	1,001.79	258.58	107,327.61	
Sweet Grass	270.45	1,146.01	2,107.50	101.65							4,196.26	56,020.20	8,475.45	4,715.50	1,287.93	195.16	1,424.76	1,246.52	72,893.39	
Teton	2,717.05	2,480.82	12,252.50	132.80				300.00			5,170.37	59,925.48	3,700.00	11,858.13	2,196.80	556.88	2,380.60	660.71	104,332.14	
Toole		2,891.38	8,765.55	193.20							5,840.65	52,794.43	3,839.59	7,164.12						

PART II (b)

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN MONTANA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924.

County	DISBURSEMENTS															Total
	Operation of Plant				Maintenance of School Plant		Auxiliary Agencies									
	Wages of Janitor, Engineer, Etc.		Fuel, Water, Lights Janitor's Supplies		Repairs, Replacements Upkeep Charges		Libraries		Promotion of Health		Transportation of Pupils		Other Auxiliary Agencies			
	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School		
Beaverhead	\$ 7,521.07	\$ 2,575.00	\$ 9,299.27	\$ 2,166.20	\$ 6,767.40	\$ 3,386.93	\$ 800.60		\$ 1,150.01		\$ 3,264.75		\$ 2,591.45	\$ 647.65	\$ 40,170.33	
Big Horn	4,334.18	1,797.51	7,250.49	1,826.00	4,452.12	1,066.88	725.17	167.19	1,160.00	237.50	6,130.69	1,148.00	1,336.37	163.81	31,796.91	
Blaine	1,815.09	1,811.82	4,287.23	2,187.25	3,851.41	858.12	263.97	107.98	13.50	13.51	2,232.14	583.94	896.39	542.31	19,627.66	
Broadwater	2,166.60	1,808.12	2,975.26	1,627.55	819.61	422.21	833.59	7.85			4,428.04		1,344.96	83.23	16,517.38	
Carbon	10,987.91	5,747.18	10,505.55	3,161.87	9,210.34	1,368.99	536.80	548.93			7,211.44		5,917.01	3,974.04	59,200.06	
Carter	1,055.40	659.00	3,491.89	353.26	1,481.75		459.99				950.75		716.43	95.43	9,323.90	
Cascade	27,683.60	12,090.87	24,582.52	9,759.59	10,452.90	2,885.24	1,155.00	182.88	1,298.42	56.83	16,833.82	2,141.49	4,132.36	1,713.65	114,977.17	
Chouteau	6,530.59	2,482.23	13,551.16	2,112.24	3,885.53	803.71	269.23	205.96			12,798.26		1,802.88	1,590.01	46,031.59	
Custer	10,961.08	3,837.91	10,319.72	4,356.59	4,510.99	793.75	921.60	142.13	1,556.10		5,677.26	180.00	1,673.01	62.50	44,988.08	
Daniels	3,227.82	1,088.60	4,560.59	789.98	3,773.58	375.02	241.26		56.00		9,055.94		1,362.64		24,531.44	
Dawson	5,563.96	2,485.05	8,291.64	2,112.37	2,788.92	506.50	673.60	54.33	1,675.00		592.22	93.33	1,327.69	25.00	27,189.61	
Deer Lodge	13,566.85	3,369.12	7,698.04	3,000.61	3,063.36	1,380.69	838.06	324.09	1,205.60	600.00	2,413.51	812.22	84.55		38,356.70	
Fallon	2,150.57	540.87	3,761.81	556.67	3,389.98	518.65	346.55				3,096.35		950.37		15,310.85	
Fergus	14,305.00	4,783.95	15,890.89	6,673.57	16,676.93	6,387.29	1,715.82	160.38	4.75		20,092.71	2,110.24	2,800.28	10,418.89	94,960.79	
Flathead	19,906.12	4,503.65	12,068.93	7,119.88	5,982.02	1,242.49	1,055.30	523.43	79.65		3,765.25		2,132.07	1,863.40	52,277.19	
Gallatin	10,808.88	5,243.07	14,368.02	6,152.41	6,843.79	3,107.02	2,421.05	288.85	1,658.21		6,481.57	2,800.66	1,203.65	2,394.11	64,671.36	
Garfield	531.00	642.00	2,595.63	305.70	369.05	44.05					3,984.79		6,947.45	757.62	16,177.28	
Glacier	3,839.53	2,450.21	5,861.98	1,789.87	2,765.74	599.73	120.44	16.00			4,737.37		2,660.99	982.38	25,823.26	
Golden Valley	1,834.74	1,530.14	2,934.65	1,085.31	948.80	534.31	150.30	39.88			2,671.45	556.68	542.65	223.84	13,052.75	
Granite	3,489.84	1,999.80	3,843.69	891.87	1,140.95	1,617.74	438.03	8.83			1,532.76		725.97		15,689.47	
Hill	9,539.67	3,951.71	8,074.38	5,975.75	3,382.70	3,755.93	2,121.05	908.85	301.75	70.10	4,724.14	539.64	705.13	45.79	43,861.62	
Jefferson	4,449.38	2,416.50	4,431.62	3,522.88	1,701.52	1,136.39	377.77				7,398.83		426.02	400.79	32,669.32	
Judith Basin	5,176.25	1,652.86	5,660.42	1,754.57	3,416.80	1,399.60	2,278.12	326.43			12,698.60	799.16	1,023.51	533.34	36,749.17	
Lake	3,677.42	1,929.08	6,527.76	3,822.98	1,390.89	628.06	229.29	191.08			3,645.91	1,174.00	1,537.03	210.00	24,863.51	
Lewis & Clark	15,613.93	7,583.12	13,377.18	5,416.46	5,427.76	2,169.93	3,558.03	1,157.04	58.33		8,351.17	1,631.00	2,701.77	663.84	67,739.58	
Liberty	1,397.06	1,294.65	2,772.18	1,132.81	861.36	386.76	138.29	57.70			2,620.90	30.00	458.12	105.54	11,270.60	
Lincoln	5,007.49	3,316.97	6,441.67	3,588.94	2,988.72	994.21	379.62	235.50	439.90	415.62	7,808.75		2,479.18	202.59	35,393.16	
McCone	1,376.07	835.49	2,896.97	530.91	1,913.67	352.31	366.74	25.98			4,940.96		216.57	145.47	13,855.21	
Madison	4,587.90	2,090.28	6,910.55	1,852.78	1,366.22	240.09	2,414.79	210.71	9.00	8.00	4,725.28	1,929.88	860.82	154.46	27,200.76	
Meagher	1,449.09	757.01	3,273.41	1,736.17	1,092.02	75.78	630.60	102.51	50.00		2,068.94	32.25	397.96	224.85	11,890.61	
Mineral	5,014.76	2,813.50	2,980.20	1,522.86	2,433.08	1,417.98	158.45	47.29	85.00	50.00	2,998.94	2,163.64	1,053.18	314.08	23,082.96	
Missoula	20,154.26	4,650.00	16,465.68	4,871.64	5,522.82	1,656.00	641.51	725.93	5.08		5,203.53	2,372.43	3,862.65	136.66	68,268.79	
Musselshell	4,592.36	2,057.41	5,306.31	1,859.37	3,250.28	1,067.35	316.26				1,838.34		2,512.18		22,799.99	
Park	7,333.80	2,905.45	8,072.83	3,029.35	2,626.69	1,116.40	3,288.47	76.60			2,261.00			359.91	31,059.50	
Phillips	3,544.71	1,910.53	10,782.13	1,769.58	4,725.01	121.61	603.95	41.21	10.00		4,122.17		100.31	1,995.50	29,756.69	
Pondera	2,528.90	2,010.80	5,364.22	3,280.84	3,369.11	2,343.58	585.47	158.87			5,318.81	85.30	6,994.38	348.30	32,368.58	
Powder River	628.07	192.87	1,644.75	183.45	794.81	110.74	1,026.65	230.08			711.94		439.88		5,063.24	
Powell	3,758.05	3,000.00	4,143.01	2,132.63	3,714.27	301.76	1,194.40		1,214.16		1,565.64		445.41		21,469.33	
Prairie	2,046.95	1,072.43	3,562.07	902.83	2,578.84	156.17	976.21	82.60			4,315.16		920.76	12.62	16,687.64	
Ravalli	6,485.45	3,239.62	6,640.18	3,207.35	2,886.92	844.87	436.74	44.05	113.60		12,328.55	6,917.12	454.19	361.23	43,960.42	
Richland	2,708.25	1,439.75	5,561.59	1,649.82	1,385.35	582.47	991.94	79.27	5.00		5,389.01		9,369.52	2,121.07	31,583.04	
Roosevelt	6,219.07	2,839.01	10,178.41	3,917.16	7,157.69	2,346.01	521.11	102.30	50.00		6,592.30		3,068.83	908.16	43,800.35	
Rosebud	4,266.58	5,016.73	7,389.89	6,779.65	4,587.68	1,899.22	571.48	190.74	88.65	44.32	6,386.31	180.00	6,236.96	2,641.55	46,259.76	
Sanders	5,559.62	3,450.02	5,170.55	3,820.43	3,757.21	3,062.60	617.79	92.60	37.45		13,538.34	163.87	2,914.56	12,636.90	55,021.94	
Sheridan	6,161.11	2,551.14	8,180.52	2,246.54	3,730.35	917.21	522.53	244.80	2.50	1.50	13,989.67		3,050.33	800.95	42,402.66	
Silver Bow	43,982.19	10,016.38	20,934.62	15,654.31	28,240.57	9,782.56	264.83	3,734.47	300.00		2,947.22	156.00	2,161.23		138,174.38	
Stillwater	3,434.42	1,841.78	6,648.35	2,916.52	3,301.96	861.66	745.87	283.29			1,192.78	515.24	225.60	234.12	22,901.99	
Sweet Grass	2,019.43	1,612.50	2,462.53	2,066.75	2,256.01	594.47	156.47	56.31			2,029.00		273.65	1,591.70	16,059.02	
Teton	4,792.11	1,771.00	7,058.43	2,801.63	4,969.97	758.81	1,162.56		30.00		12,198.46		3,038.18	781.43	38,865.58	
Toole	5,055.11	1,818.00	6,951.69	1,892.01	8,372.15	802.49	1,303.22	281.41	101.93		7,431.50	510.75		45.20	34,475.76	
Treasure	1,448.50	500.00	2,415.92	100.00	2,583.69		238.42	27.82			2,831.90			541.89	10,688.14	
Valley	5,922.27	1,858.53	9,506.74	3,411.07	4,716.33	1,804.29	432.33	359.70			9,961.78	66.15	4,493.02	101.16	42,633.17	
Wheatland	4,353.16	1,152.50	5,771.65		1,737.91		692.23				1,863.50		2,450.39	300.64	13,326.97	
Wibaux	1,122.91	630.00	2,920.54	85.00	971.30		250.36	87.50			2,882.70		77.24	236.86	9,264.41	
Yellowstone	24,410.85	6,821.06	31,143.63	7,049.71	9,584.97	1,018.11	1,473.20	48.83	632.65		11,175.01	5,771.84	678.90		99,803.66	
Totals	\$ 373,225.90	\$ 154,675.00	\$ 428,345.37	\$ 166,285.16	\$ 230,968.33	\$ 77,556.01	\$ 46,401.77	\$ 13,351.95	\$ 13,391.59	\$ 1,500.38	\$ 316,313.41	\$ 35,681.40	\$ 108,627.20	\$ 55,420.44	\$ 2,021,746.91	

County	DISBURSEMENTS																	
	Fixed Charges		Capital Outlays				Liquidation of Debts						Bal. on Hand at End of School Yr.	Total Part II (c)	Total Part II (a)	Total Part II (b)	Grand Total	Net Amount Spent During Yr.
	(Pensions, Rent, Insurance, etc.)		New Grounds Buildings, Alterations		New Equipment		Redemption of Bonds			Transfers to Sinking Funds	Interest Paid on Debts	Refunds						
	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Elementary	High School	Payments from Current Funds	Payments from Sinking Fund	Payments by Issue of New Bonds									
Beaverhead	337.53		20,080.75	18,392.72	1,372.27	200.00		12,300.00			12,735.03		40,533.56	105,951.86	118,099.47	40,170.33	264,221.66	222,101.35
Big Horn	2,727.59	593.39	1,456.97	316.60	302.10	53.25			4,000.00		16,522.38		40,328.17	66,300.45	87,653.63	31,796.91	185,782.99	145,454.34
Blaine	2,216.82	687.03	1,461.70		1,249.68	384.18		18,893.49				31.10	75,731.58	103,872.04	116,242.81	19,527.66	239,642.51	162,458.85
Broadwater	855.64	482.25			80.00			1,000.00			4,672.56		27,443.61	34,463.96	55,917.05	15,517.38	106,598.42	74,837.24
Carbon	3,723.00	1,441.58	5,551.69	682.00	2,141.77	1,650.62		77,757.44			13,234.79		77,757.44	112,004.79	261,673.68	59,200.06	432,578.51	309,965.86
Carter	30.00	1,472.13	619.45		377.65	67.29		1,543.89			3,782.29		8,106.11	15,993.84	53,782.47	9,323.90	79,105.21	70,986.55
Cascade	4,236.43	313.86	1,928.24	1,180.63	1,648.41	611.06	500.00	2,000.00			21,825.08	68.94	222,919.05	257,131.70	512,801.63	114,974.17	884,907.50	661,279.81
Chouteau	3,036.14	6,899.30	3,439.71	300.00	760.97	1,365.00		9,337.86			8,017.34	10,852.56	7,946.13	36,963.05	203,903.29	46,031.80	286,936.14	238,305.25
Custer	357.50	171.00	1,606.97		758.45	686.24	2,508.88	28,132.93			21,544.18		141,016.45	201,997.60	160,186.43	40,772.01	407,172.01	263,888.92
Daniels	1,251.12	187.75	746.38		683.32			5,014.45			11,541.79		14,265.29	69,183.92	24,631.44	108,010.65	110,992.05	
Dawson	2,684.04	1,454.87	2,797.41		603.90	55.71	100.00	5,260.07			3,599.85	491.66	64,998.72	82,316.87	139,764.92	27,189.61	249,271.40	177,680.29
Deer Lodge	1,318.99	343.46			233.75			1,430.00			1,142.00		74,231.23	31,894.02	145,257.06	35,356.70	265,417.78	191,186.55
Fallon	1,502.39		5,602.28		86.90		2,300.00	10,935.00	1,900.00		5,300.02	660.98	55,637.16	83,925.72	67,831.87	15,310.53	157,115.44	101,076.96
Fergus	8,507.64	4,177.88	6,311.62		4,730.15	1,370.39		3,996.74			52,786.85		454,222.45	536,355.95	364,260.21	94,969.79	995,576.95	511,070.30
Flathead	3,138.93	1,550.48	5,037.23	378.57	12,049.37	100.45		794.40	12,041.95		2,257.52	228.49	2,232.64	121,203.80	229,351.83	52,277.19	402,832.58	310,694.06
Gallatin	3,803.84	560.26	1,994.98	9,229.03	2,650.69	401.05	1,432.54	7,010.30	533.61		328.68		51,094.23	109,186.47	256,727.81	64,671.36	460,585.64	377,358.29
Garfield	915.02	1,097.63	2,849.56		200.00	130.00	1,200.00	5,832.00	4,317.03	5,250.29	2,301.36		42,842.29	89,636.13	77,489.40	16,177.29	163,302.87	120,187.50
Glacier	374.13	87.50	25,784.98	258.01	2,380.07	27.88	44,598.94	7,130.37	19,322.19		10,169.43		22,162.18	132,906.68	71,184.55	25,823.26	229,914.79	207,136.23
Golden Valley	2,550.14	486.21			1,020.24	505.31		206.00			7,533.05	448.85	60,893.70	73,734.50	60,956.58	13,052.75	147,742.83	86,522.14
Granite	422.39		50,676.14	78.90	2,881.12	72.00	500.00				1,755.00		27,655.10	84,643.55	55,712.74	19,639.47	155,445.76	122,734.82
Hill	2,669.83	1,619.47	5,621.50	2,632.61	42.46	494.13	797.98	13,865.73			43,155.51		70,207.53	141,106.75	169,362.70	43,961.62	354,331.07	284,123.54
Jefferson	623.54	696.75	546.50	40.00	1,566.80	945.67		12,218.74			3,361.70		32,575.99	52,675.69	95,311.64	32,669.32	180,556.55	132,262.18
Judith Basin	1,028.77	742.15			1,569.08	476.17		6,000.00			2,644.01	38.91	83,490.55	96,159.94	118,520.43	36,749.17	251,455.93	167,920.79
Lake	1,264.74	378.10	189.50		12.40	162.81	237.46	13,101.33			1,783.33	32.57	9,985.96	7,472.61	85,687.66	2,863.51	121,023.88	130,230.68
Lewis & Clark	2,006.58	1,410.16	738.25		3,681.69	795.12		19,823.31			38,398.06		81,098.32	147,919.93	240,963.23	67,739.53	456,622.75	374,493.44
Liberty	1,594.84	455.98	162.65		33.70	2.50		1,911.56			500.00		33,031.46	43,043.54	50,075.38	11,270.00	104,389.52	70,843.00
Lincoln	569.78	1,168.98	5,209.64	169.80	1,431.73	2,211.04		10,680.00			8,721.12	234.67	63,957.14	97,217.72	153,348.23	35,393.16	285,893.11	205,893.11
McCone	1,455.42	115.47	1,317.55	391.96	1,033.54	287.18		200.00			5,766.39		39,556.47	50,523.04	69,322.95	13,555.21	133,701.20	93,737.20
Madison	1,626.70	349.99	13,055.01	6,292.67	1,905.32	830.15		5,500.00			10,351.00		43,927.11	83,895.55	97,631.12	27,200.76	208,730.43	164,232.45
Meagher	658.28		10,166.71		406.02		1,075.50	500.00			7,515.26	108.00	50,488.32	70,920.09	42,510.01	11,890.61	125,320.71	74,832.39
Mineral	815.00	237.25	750.75	359.57	950.95	805.91		20,000.00			6,549.45		41,580.80	72,049.51	58,688.42	23,082.96	153,321.19	112,092.81
Missoula	3,892.62	2,272.46	2,733.18		2,854.69	828.12		30,242.00			43,271.95		97,671.27	183,763.29	260,656.96	68,265.79	512,698.04	414,162.43
Musselshell	1,041.50	664.23	888.71		236.72	125.00		2,865.96	500.00		27,648.55	27.25	44,637.89	97,573.51	127,351.66	22,799.89	247,725.36	201,873.04
Park	3,190.29	643.60	197.84		189.25	188.66		371.99			5,184.50		94,727.37	155,521.15	161,240.09	31,059.50	317,820.77	213,250.68
Phillips	2,369.52	355.69	1,291.40	535.29	1,136.83	100.00	10,912.94	6,684.75			13,802.93		66,550.09	108,719.32	110,996.04	29,566.69	247,002.73	177,002.73
Pondera	726.00	854.31	815.82		2,640.97	236.12		6,000.88			693.26		1,826.65	20,929.80	32,073.48	32,365.58	145,371.86	143,385.00
Powder River	1,001.12	1,275.80	647.76		287.30	271.08		4,768.94			25,495.45		33,847.81	47,866.81	57,677.54	16,899.32	87,677.54	80,838.00
Powell	1,125.22	1,736.36	5,248.92	1,240.00	2,181.41	599.19		1,658.27			3,096.78		1,190.99	21,276.44	87,543.59	21,469.32	134,194.63	134,194.63
Prairie	1,335.45	363.67	1,946.69	156.59	635.25			5,637.11			2,835.75		26,511.54	30,712.03	75,457.47	16,687.64	131,857.14	104,307.49
Ravalli	1,212.08	296.94	43.00		2,597.14	777.85		3,586.26			7,346.58		28,093.66	125,139.68	43,960.42	197,193.76	204,160.41	197,193.76
Richland	2,961.08		2,955.18	2,833.96	394.00	344.81		2,355.00			18,693.42		63,321.26	123,250.69	117,777.69	31,583.04	272,611.42	208,865.66
Roosevelt	2,287.50	375.00	17,893.68	1,535.77	1,081.95	3,786.70		13,433.66			16,141.71		51,620.68	134,993.31	149,776.34	43,800.35	328,570.50	276,640.13
Rosebud	1,292.05	804.14	872.05	1,304.80	1,506.59	758.62		2,559.76			25,675.29	6.52	31,003.34	65,403.00	153,108.45	46,259.76	264,771.21	233,505.97
Sanders	906.43	573.98	2,151.59	2,132.59	1,245.93	1,253.53		1,330.80			12,492.14	50.00	33,940.62	62,142.61	112,650.09	55,021.94	229,814.64	199,359.10
Sheridan	1,226.58	632.35	9,550.02	4,978.10	2,272.66	1,221.96		2,587.61			15,770.67	39.90	31,773.55	72,826.89	165,233.40	42,402.05	270,462.95	234,359.53
Silver Bow	17,087.46		3,644.99		3,480.07			29,000.00			27,110.07		107,132.73	187,455.32	616,164.09	138,174.38	840,793.79	733,661.09
Stillwater	2,322.62	516.99	282.17	359.45	267.05	72.10		7,716.45			48,547.99	25.88	15,124.94	75,514.64	107,327.51	25,901.09	151,783.87	151,783.87
Sweet Grass	1,403.70		234.03		824.60	624.86		10,157.17			4,237.37	203.98	53,134.90	71,820.61	106,920.96	16,059.92	106,920.96	106,920.96
Teton	728.22	650.16	1,975.35		1,638.34	480.73		500.00			23,869.30		41,831.96	104,332.14	39,865.58	185,029.68	158,443.53	144,733.64
Toole	3,636.42		10,643.19		270.21													



YEAR	SER	VOL	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
1989		10							SUMMER
		11							
		12							
292		15							
293		14							
294		15							
300		16							

